A/UX Reference Summary and Index

Release 3.0

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A/UX Reference Summary and Index

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About This Manual

This manual is one of the secondary A/UX reference manuals. It supplements each of the three primary manuals: *A/UX Command Reference*, *A/UX Programmer's Reference*, and *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*. The *A/UX Reference Summary and Index* is designed to help you find information in the other reference volumes.

The reference books cited above, from which *A/UX Reference Summary and Index* is derived, are encyclopedic collections of manual pages, not narrative or tutorial works. They provide complete technical information about all the programs, utilities, and standard file formats included with your A/UX system.

Because all of these reference manuals are not intended to be tutorials or learning guides, they should not be the first A/UX books you read. If you are new to A/UX or are unfamiliar with a specific functional area (such as the Finder), you should first read *A/UX Essentials* and the other A/UX user guides. After you have worked with A/UX, the reference manuals can help you understand new features or refresh your memory about features you already know. This manual, *A/UX Reference Summary and Index*, further assists you by providing several ways to find exactly the information you want.

Locating information in the reference manuals

You can locate information in the reference manuals with the help of the following sections in each of the primary reference manuals:

- Table of contents. Each reference manual contains one general table of contents for the entire manual. Located at the beginning of each new section of manual pages is a detailed table of contents. (If a section must span from one binder to another, a tailored table of contents is provided for each of the subdivisions.) The general table of contents lists the sections covered in the complete manual. The detailed table of contents lists the manual pages contained within one section (or section subdivision) along with a brief description of the A/UX provision that is covered in each manual page.
- Query commands. The `man`, `whatis`, and `apropos` commands display on-screen all the information contained in a manual page or just the information in the ''Name'' section of one or more manual pages that

satisfy a search criterion. A section that appears later in this preface, ''Using the Online Documentation,'' tells you how to use the online versions of the manual pages.

- This book, *A/UX Reference Summary and Index.* This separate manual is considered part of the A/UX set of reference manuals, but it is not a ''standard'' resource like the other reference materials. Its primary purpose is to help you locate the manual pages you need. From its summaries, you might also occasionally find all the information you required. It contains the following subsections:
  - ''Commands by Function.'' This subsection classifies the A/UX user and system administrator commands by the general or most important function each performs. The summary gives you a broader view of the commands that are available and the context in which each is often used. Each command is mentioned just once in this listing.
  - ''Command Synopses.'' This subsection is a compact collection of syntax descriptions for all of the commands in *A/UX Command Reference* and in *A/UX System Administrator's Reference.* It may help you find the syntax of commands more quickly when the syntax is all you need.
  - ''Index.'' The index lists key terms associated with A/UX subroutines and commands. These key terms can help you locate the manual page you need as you browse through keyword-related commands and subroutines.

Using this manual

This manual contains three parts, separated by tab dividers. Each part is to be used differently.

Commands by function

With A/UX you are confronted with a multitude of commands. To help you sort them out, the first section of this book is a command summary. It groups commands together according to the functions they perform. Each command is mentioned just once in the summary, in accordance with its general, or most important, function. This way you get a bird's-eye view of the overall command capabilities of A/UX.

This command summary mentions all the user commands in *A/UX Command Reference* and *A/UX System Administrator's Reference.* The commands are categorized under headings such as ''Logging In and Logging Out'' and

''Formatting Text Into Pages for Printing.''

To locate the commands for a function or task that interests you, first consult the list of major categories given at the start of the summary section. It lists the principal heads under which commands are grouped. When you find the appropriate major category, turn to the starting page indicated. There you will find lists of A/UX commands for functions and tasks within the major category.

A mention of a command in this summary typically looks like:

change login password............`passwd`

To change a password, you are directed to the `passwd` command. The brief function description (''change login password'' in this example) applies to the command (`passwd`).

Command synopses

Most tasks require that you enter information on the command line after the name of the command, such as flag options that modify the behavior of the command. Often you must supply other arguments as well, such as the names of files. Each man page includes a syntax synposis that helps you construct command lines.

This section gathers into one place all the synopsis sections from sections 1, 1M, 5, 6 and 8 of *A/UX Command Reference*, *A/UX Programmer's Reference*, and *A/UX System Administrator's Reference*. It helps you find the syntax of commands quickly and is helpful when the syntax is all you need to see. The synopses are presented in alphabetical sequence by command name. Left and right guide words at the top of each page indicate the first command and the last command covered on that page.

Index

The A/UX references contain a large amount of information, so finding a specific fact in them can be a daunting task. The Index section is designed to help you locate specific man pages by providing cross-references to them from a variety of topic headings.

Most manual pages are indexed under more than one topic heading; for example, `lorder`(1) is included under ''archive files,'' ''sorting,'' and ''cross-references.'' This way you are more likely to find the reference you are looking for on the first try.

The Index section works like an ordinary index, except that a short description is included along with each reference. This description, plus the index topic help you quickly determine whether a reference contains the information you want. Once you determine that you want to view a manual page, the parenthetical section number helps you find the correct book in which to look. Suppose you have located a reference to `adduser`(1M). The sections that appear in each of the reference manuals are listed on the book front cover and spine. Section 1M appears on the spine of *A/UX System Administrator's Reference.* Accordingly, that is where you can find the full text of `adduser`(1M). Also, see ''Using the Online Documentation,'' later in the preface.

The key terms in this index were constructed by examining the meaning and usage of the A/UX manual pages. They are designed to be more discriminating and easier to use than the traditional permuted index, which mechanically lists keywords found in the manual page NAME sections.

Visual conventions for the A/UX reference manuals

A/UX books follow specific styling conventions. For example, words that require special emphasis appear in specific fonts or styles. This section describes the conventions used in all the A/UX reference books.

The Courier font

Throughout the A/UX reference manuals, words that appear on the screen or that you must type exactly as shown are in the Courier font.

Here's an example:

> Type `date` on the command line and press RETURN.

This instruction means that you should type the word ''date'' exactly as shown, then press the RETURN key.

After you press RETURN, text such as this will appear on the screen:

```
Fri Nov  1 11:15:43 PST 1991
```

In this case, the Courier font is used to represent exactly what appears on the screen.

All A/UX manual page names are shown in the Courier font. For example, `ls`(1) indicates that `ls` is the name of a manual page that occurs in Section 1. More information about the use of the Courier font in manual pages is given in ''Styling of A/UX Command Elements'' later in this preface.

Font styles

Italics are used to indicate that a word or set of words is a placeholder for part of a command line. Here is a sample command syntax illustration:

cat *file*

The italicized term *file* is a placeholder for the name of a file. If you wanted to display the contents of a file named `Elvis`, you would type the filename `Elvis` in place of *file*. In other words, you would enter

```
cat Elvis
```

Styling of A/UX command elements

A/UX commands are entered in accordance with their command syntax. A typical A/UX command line includes the command name first, followed by options and arguments. For example, here is an illustration of the syntax for the `wc` command:

`wc` [`-l`] [`-w`] *file*...

In this syntax illustration, `wc` is the command, `-l` and `-w` are options, and *file* is an argument.

A ''command option'' modifies the action of a command, often by changing its mode of operation (such as read mode or write mode).

An ''argument'' is any element that follows the command name. Command arguments other than command options typically specify the objects upon which the command should act. You often supply the names of files that you want a command to process, so *file* is frequently the last element in syntax illustrations.

Brackets and ellipsis characters in a syntax illustration should be considered part of a syntax notation. This is represented by the use of body font instead of Courier for these characters. Their font treatment tells you that you are not supposed to type these characters as part of the command line. Their meaning as a syntax notation is described next.

The brackets enclose an optional item or a group of optional items. If an optional item has constituent parts that are also optional, these parts are themselves enclosed in brackets, as in this syntax illustration:

`lpr` [`-i` [*numcols*]]

This syntax illustration shows that the indent (`-i`) command option can be followed by the number of columns to indent the printed page. It also shows that you can omit the number of columns; if you do, the `lpr` command uses the default indent value.

An ellipsis (...) follows an argument that can be repeated any number of times on a command line. If the ellipsis follows a bracketed group of items, the group of items can be repeated any number of times on the command line.

Mutually-exclusive command options cannot be specified within the same command-line request. For commands that have mutually-exclusive options, two or more command-line syntaxes are offered:

```
pax -r[other-option-for-archive-reading]...
pax -w[other-option-for-archive-writing]...
```

Outside of syntax illustrations, command options are shown with a leading hyphen also in the Courier font. When you supply multiple command options in an actual command line, only one leading hyphen is normally required. For example the following command line contains two options, `-r` and `-f`:

```
pax -rf /dev/rfloppy0
```

In the example, the `-f` option (pronounced ''minus f'') is entered without its own hyphen, even though when mentioned in running text it appears with a leading hyphen.

Using the online documentation

In addition to the paper documentation in the reference manuals, A/UX provides several ways to search and read the contents of each manual page from your A/UX system. An advantage to the online version of the documentation is that the computer performs the work of filtering out (or skipping) all the manual pages other than the one you specifically queried. The only prerequisite is that you already know its name (or a proper search string). However, you don't have to know how manual pages are organized by section numbers and by book titles.

To display a manual page on your screen, enter the `man` command followed by the name of the manual page you want to see. For example, to display the manual page for the `cat` command, including its description, syntax, options, and other pertinent information, you would enter

```
man cat
```

After the first screen of the text of a manual page appears, you can display subsequent screens of the text with each press of the SPACE BAR, until you reach the end of the man page. To display subsequent text one line at a time, press RETURN instead of the SPACE BAR. By pressing Q, you can quit the `man` command before viewing all of the manual page.

To display the descriptive information in the ''Name'' section of any manual page, enter the `whatis` command followed by the name of the provision you want described. In the following example, the command prompt is the percent sign, and the provision that is being queried is the `ls` command:

```
% whatis ls
ls(1)            - lists the contents of a directory
% █
```

To display a list of all manual pages whose ''Name'' sections contain a given keyword or string, enter the `apropos` command followed by a search word or search string enclosed in double quote characters. The names of A/UX provisions are listed on separate lines along with the descriptive information in the ''Name'' section of the manual page that describes those provisions. Sometimes several A/UX provisions are listed on the same line. In those cases, several A/UX provisions are described on a single manual page. You can tell which of these names is the formal name for the manual page because it will be followed by parentheses and an enclosed section number. In the following example, the command prompt is the percent sign, and the A/UX provisions that are queried are those which are described in manual pages whose ''Name'' section contains the word ''tape'':

```
% apropos tape
mt(1)          - magnetic tape manipulating program
frec(1M)       - recover files from a backup tape
mtio(7)        - interface conventions for magnetic tape devices
tc(7)          - Apple Tape Backup 40SC device driver
% █
```

These documentation query commands are described more fully in the manual pages `man`(1), `whatis`(1), and `apropos`(1) in *A/UX Command Reference.*

For more information

To find out where you need to go for more information about how to use A/UX, see *Road Map to A/UX.* This guide contains descriptions of each A/UX guide and ordering information for all the guides in the A/UX documentation suite.

Commands by Function

This section lists all A/UX commands categorized by the functions they perform. The major functional categories appear in bold type. These major categories begin on the pages shown following:

Accessing the System and Its Help Resources 4

Managing Files and Directories 6

Controlling the User Interface 10

Controlling How Commands Are Run 11

Managing Processes as They Run 13

Generating Command Lines 13

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Processing Text as Records Within a Database 17

Processing Structured or Unstructured Text 18

Processing Text to Produce Printed Documents 20

Processing Plotter Drawings 23

Writing Shell Programs... 24

Programming.. 25

Administering Your System.. 28

Each category includes one or more subcategories. While the category appears in bold text, the subcategory appears in plain text. Under each subcategory are the related functions.

To find a command that can count words in a file, you might follow this sequence of actions:

1. Locate ''Processing Structured or Unstructured Text'' (page 18) as the most appropriate main category.
2. Turn to page 18 and browse through the pages following until you locate ''Report Occurrences of Words and Letters'' as the next most appropriate subcategory.
3. Locate the phrase *word count* as the function desired.
4. Locate the command wc across from the phrase *word count.*

Once you have found a command likely to perform a desired function, you can get further information about that command by referring to the *A/UX Command Reference* and *A/UX System Administrator's Reference.* An even faster way to locate information is to use the online help provisions of A/UX. (See ''Using the Online Documentation'' in the preface.)

Normally, the names of manual page subdocuments are the same as the names of the commands they describe. This is not true when a manual page subdocument describes more than one command. An example is `rmdir`, which is described on the `rm`(1) manual page. You can use the `whatis` command to help you locate the actual manual page for more information about a given command. Another way to locate the `rm`(1) manual page for commands like `rmdir` is to enter `rmdir` as the argument to the `man` command. The `man` command automatically locates the `rm`(1) manual page and displays it.

The categories are listed in no special order. Generally, the order of subcategories is alphabetical. The order of command names and descriptions is generally alphabetical as well, based on the command name.

The uses of some commands fit several categories. For example, the command fits equally well within two categories, ''Performing Arithmetic Calculations'' and ''Interpreting Command Lines.'' To make the summary brief, however, each command is listed under only one classification. Note also that rarely-used commands are interspersed among frequently-used commands, falsely suggesting that each command is equally useful.

Also, the manual pages cited for a specific category may not provide an adequate overview of a given topic. For example, the cited commands for ''Directing Data To and From Files,'' `tee` and `cat`, do not provide adequate guidance about input and output redirection. Redirection is best described in other A/UX books, such as *A/UX Shells and Shell Programming.* (The following manual pages from the *A/UX Command Reference* also describe input and output redirection: `sh`(1), `csh`(1), and `ksh`(1).)

Finally, certain categories are necessarily nondescript, such as ''Using Devices.'' Since you are using devices whenever you use A/UX, all commands could have been placed in this category. However, only those commands more concerned with manipulating devices than manipulating files or data were placed in this category. The chief concern for the choice of category titles was finding titles that are clear when considered with the other categories. Accordingly, the category titles taken by themselves often fail to describe precise sets of commands.

If you are confident using Macintosh applications but uncertain about the added value that A/UX can provide, the following categories are likely to interest you.

Accessing the System and Its Help Resources. This topic includes many subcategories of general interest and commands that are likely to be used with medium frequency. Of these, the most frequently used commands are the commands used to obtain online help.

Managing Files and Directories. This topic includes the most frequently used commands in the system. When managing large numbers of folders and files, A/UX command lines may be preferable to Finder operations. For example, command lines can be used to manipulate files in a nested folder without having to use a prior operation to ''open'' the nested folder.

Controlling How Commands Are Run. Among the commands listed are those that allow you to schedule commands to run in a recurring fashion, or in a time-delayed fashion.

Communicating. This topic includes commands that support the popular UNIX utility for electronic mail. To use the mail facilities of A/UX optimally, you could even create customized scripts that automatically start up according to specific dates and times. (See ''Writing Shell Programs'' and ''Controlling how Commands are Run.'')

Processing Structured or Unstructured Text. The editors are frequently used to edit database style tables, such as `/etc/passwd`, as well as to edit document text. `TextEditor` is the editor of choice if you wish to take advantage of your Macintosh skills. The `grep` command is a frequently used A/UX utility that displays lines in any text file containing a string or substring you specify.

Processing Text Records. Within certain limits, the commands listed here can process information from files generated with Macintosh spreadsheet and database applications once they are saved as text. Another powerful provision, but one that is categorized differently from these, is `awk`. It is a high-level programming language used to write programs that process text or compile custom reports from field-structured text files.

Writing Shell Programs. The A/UX shell programming languages are frequently used to automate recurring tasks or to bind several related actions into an easily-invoked command script. The shells allow users to easily create new A/UX functions, extending the repertoire of existing programs in ways that fit the needs of a particular site. A number of the supplied A/UX programs are actually shell scripts, so they can be readily copied and customized.

Accessing the system and its help resources

Finding out about your network

displays a list of the active users from all of the systems on the local network .... `rwho`

displays the host status of local machines .... `ruptime`

produces a login list for local machines (RPC version) .... `rusers`

Finding out about your system

displays a summary of the current system activity .... `w`

displays group memberships .... `groups`

displays identification information about the current system .... `uname`

displays information about the users on a system .... `finger`

displays login and logout times for each user of the system .... `last`

displays the system page size .... `pagesize`

displays user and group IDs and names .... `id`

provide truth values about processor type .... `machid`

reports a list of the users who are logged on to the system .... `users`

reports how long system has been up .... `uptime`

Finding out about your session

displays the value of variables set in the current environment .... `printenv`

gets the login name .... `logname`

obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked .... `tty`

prints the name of the working directory .... `pwd`

reports process status .... `ps`

Getting online help

displays the named manual page entries .... `man`

informs you of the current system activity.......................... `whodo`

locates commands by keyword .... `apropos`

prints effective current user ID.................................. `whoami`

reports a brief description for the manual page entry specified .... `whatis`

reports the directory path to a file by interpreting PATH and alias settings... `which`

reports the locations of the source, binary, and online help files for a specified command .... `whereis`

reports users who are currently logged in to the system .... `who`

Logging in and logging out

changes the login password.................................... `passwd`

logs in to a remote system .... `rlogin`

logs you into a new group .... `newgrp`

signs you on a terminal session.................................. `login`

Performing arithmetic calculations

desk calculator .... `dc`

prints the prime factor of a given number....................... `factor`

processes an arbitrary-precision arithmetic language .... `bc`

rescales quantities according to a the unit of measure specified ..... `units`

Using devices

blocks data to 8K for direct input to `/dev/rmt/tc`*x* .... `tcb`

clears the terminal screen .... `clear`

ejects a diskette from the drive .... `eject`

manipulates magnetic tape media .... `mt`

prepares data to be printed on the Apple ImageWriter II printer .... `iw2`

sets the modes for a terminal .... `stty`

sets the tab stops on a terminal.................................. `tabs`

Using time and date utilities

displays a calendar	`cal`
displays and sets the date	`date`
provides a reminder service	`calendar`
reminds you when you have to leave	`leave`

Managing files and directories

Changing file attributes

change the owner or group of a file	`chgrp`
change the owner or group of a file	`chown`
changes the permissions of a file	`chmod`
sets attributes for Macintosh files, such as file type and creator	`setfile`
updates access and modification times of a file	`touch`

Comparing files and directories

compares the contents of two directories	`dircmp`
compares the difference between two large files that are too big for `diff` to handle	`bdiff`
compares three versions of a file	`diff3`
compares two files or directories for any differences	`diff`
compares two files	`cmp`
merges three files into one	`merge`
reports differences between two files or directories	`ucbdiff`
reports side-by-side differences between two files in a side-by-side format	`sdiff`
reports the differences between three files	`ucbdiff3`
sums and counts the characters within the files of the given directories	`sumdir`

Compressing and encrypting files

compress and expand files	`pack`
compress and expand files	`pcat`
compress and expand files	`unpack`
compress and uncompress files	`ccat`
compress and uncompress files	`compact`
compress and uncompress files	`uncompact`
compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files	`compress`
compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files	`compressdir`
compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files	`uncompress`
compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files	`uncompressdir`
compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files	`zcat`
compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files	`zcmp`
compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files	`zdiff`
compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files	`zmore`
encodes and decodes passwords	`crypt`

Copying files and directories

converts a file in one storage format to a different storage format	`fcnvt`
converts and copies a file	`dd`
copies files between two systems	`rcp`
copies files to or from a `cpio` archive	`cpio`
copies files to or from a `tar` archive	`tar`
copies files to or from a `tp` archive	`tp`
copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format	`pax`
copies files	`cp`
makes links	`ln`
splits a file into a specified number of pieces	`split`
splits files into sections	`csplit`

Creating, renaming, and removing files and directories

creates a directory	`mkdir`
moves or renames files	`mv`
remove files or directories	`rm`
remove files or directories	`rmdir`

Directing data to and from files

catenates and displays the contents of files	`cat`
transcribes data	`tee`

Displaying filenames and file status

calculates a checksum	`sum`
determines the type of a file	`file`
lists the contents of a directory	`ls`
reports version number of files	`version`

Finding files

finds files	`find`

Finding out about your file system

reports the used and unused storage capacity for a file system	`df`
summarizes disk usage	`du`

Looking at files

displays the first few lines of a file	`head`
displays the last part of a file	`tail`
show the contents of a file in display-size chunks	`more`
show the contents of a file in display-size chunks	`page`
shows the contents of a file in display-size chunks	`pg`

Printing files

cancels print requests spooled through the `lp` command	`cancel`
queries the print spooler for progress information	`lpq`
removes jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)	`lprm`
spools print requests to printers	`lp`
spools print requests to printers	`lpr`

Controlling the user interface

Choosing session preferences

changes the default login shell .... chsh

logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface .... Login

manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window .... CommandShell

Customizing the Macintosh system for one user account

create a personal System Folder .... systemfolder

Interpreting command lines

discontinues a csh login session (a function built into ksh) ...... logout

discontinues command interpretation in the current shell (as a function built into the shell) .... exit

evaluates its arguments as a command line a specified number of times (as a function built into the shell) .... repeat

evaluates its arguments as a command line and then exits shell (a function built-into the shell).............................. exec

evaluates its arguments as a command line as a function built into the shell .... eval

manages the layering of multiple shells .... shl

runs the Bourne shell .... sh

runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax .... csh

runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh) .... ksh

Launching Macintosh applications

runs a Macintosh binary application in A/UX .... launch

Controlling how commands are run

Delaying a command or part of a shell script

suspends the system for a specified interval of time .... `sleep`

Establishing the environment for a Macintosh application

changes or displays the fields of the 'SIZE' resource of a file .... `changesize`

convert between Macintosh encoding and International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding .... `isotomac`

convert between Macintosh encoding and International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding .... `mactoiso`

Establishing the execution environment for a command

.... `ulimit`

changes the current working directory as a function built into the shell .... `cd`

changes the root directory for a command .... `chroot`

displays or resets default file permissions as a function built into the shell .... `umask`

executes a command at low priority .... `nice`

generates `y` entries in response to requests for input .... `yes`

invokes to a shell on a remote system .... `remsh`

runs a command so that it can continue to run even after your session has ended .... `nohup`

sets the environment for command execution .... `env`

Interpreting command lines while maintaining an audit trail

starts a shell that records terminal input and output .... `script`

Setting a time at which to run a command

aids in the use of the `cron` process scheduling program	`crontab`
run commands at a later time	`at`
run commands at a later time	`batch`
runs the clock daemon	`cron`

Managing processes as they run

Signaling and terminating processes

removes interprocess communications facilities .... `ipcrm`

terminates a process .... `kill`

Timing the duration of a process

prints the elapsed time during the execution of a command .... `time`

reports the elapsed, user, and system time during the execution of a command .... `timex`

Generating command lines

Constructing and executing command lines

builds arguments based on the standard input, passing them in batches to the specified command which is executed enough times to deplete all the arguments .... `xargs`

passes its arguments in batches to a command that is run once per every batch .... `apply`

Constructing command lines using Macintosh dialog boxes

builds command lines interactively .... `cmdo`

Communicating

Communicating with other users

displays local news items	news
displays the mail header lines in your mailbox	from
enables and disables notification of mail by comsat	biff
enables you to send and receive messages electronically	mailx
permits or denies the receipt of messages	mesg
send mail to users or read mail	mail
talks to another user via the terminal	talk
writes to all users	wall
writes to another user	write

Using AppleTalk

allows you to choose a default printer on the AppleTalk internet	at_cho_prn
displays status information from an AppleTalk device	atstatus
looks up network-visible entities (NVEs) registered on the AppleTalk network system	atlookup
transfers data to a printer by using AppleTalk protocols	atprint

Using TCP/IP

assigns a serial line to a network interface	slip
communicates with another host via the TELNET protocol	telnet
displays the status of machines on the local network (RPC version)	rup
distributes remote files	rdist
responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol	tftpd
transfers files by using the DARPA Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	ftp
transfers files via the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)	tftp
writes to all users over a network	rwall

Using UUCP

controls `uucp` jobs and provides status information	`uustat`
copies files from one system to another system	`uucp`
displays information about `uucp` file transfers	`uulog`
displays the names of systems to which `uucp` and `cu` can connect	`uuname`
displays the service grades that are available on your system	`uuglist`
provide an easy interface to the `uucp` command, using the public directories	`uupick`
provide an easy interface to the `uucp` command, using the public directories	`uuto`
runs a command on a remote system	`uux`
sends a file to a remote host	`uusend`

Using other communications tools

encode and decode a binary file	`uudecode`
encode and decode a binary file	`uuencode`
establishes a connection to a remote system	`tip`
establishes an interactive connection with another system	`cu`
invokes the Kermit file-transfer program	`kermit`
runs `login` on a dial-up line	`ct`
updates files between two machines	`updater`

Playing games

animates raindrops	rain
converts Arabic numerals to English	number
generates a maze	maze
gives associative knowledge tests on various subjects	quiz
play the game of tic-tac-toe	cubic
play the game of tic-tac-toe	ttt
plays the game of autorobots	autorobots
plays the game of backgammon	back
plays the game of black jack	bj
plays the game of chase	chase
plays the game of craps	craps
plays the game of cribbage	cribbage
plays the game of fortune telling	fortune
plays the game of Go Fish''	fish
plays the game of growing worm	worm
plays the game of hangman	hangman
plays the game of hunt-the-wumpus	wump
plays the game of life	life
plays the game of Mastermind	mastermind
plays the game of moo	moo
plays the game of robots	robots
plays the game of Space Invaders (A/UX version)	aliens
plays the game of trek	trek
plays the game of twinkle, twinkle little stars	twinkle
plays the game of worms	worms
provides arithmetic problems	arithmetic
simulates a punched card corresponding to a text argument	bcd

Processing text as records within a database

Processing sorted text records

combines (joins) two relational files	join
reports repeated lines in a file	uniq
selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files	comm

Processing text records and fields

cuts out selected fields of each line of a file	cut
merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file	paste
removes columns from a file	colrm
sorts or merges files	sort

Processing structured or unstructured text

Editing text

edit text	`e`
edit text	`ed`
edit text	`ex`
edit text	`red`
edits big files	`bfs`
invokes the screen-oriented (visual) display editor	`vedit`
invokes the screen-oriented (visual) display editor	`vi`
invokes the screen-oriented (visual) display editor	`view`
lets you edit files interactively through mouse and menu operations	`TextEditor`

Generating custom text transformations

edits a stream of data	`sed`
generates an encryption key	`makekey`
scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern	`awk`
translates characters	`tr`

Printing poster-size text

generates a large banner	`banner7`
generates a poster	`banner`

Processing tabbed text

changes the format of a text file	`newform`
expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa	`expand`
expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa	`unexpand`

Reporting occurrences of words or letters

counts characters, words, and lines in a file	`wc`
finds references in a bibliography	`lookbib`
reports character frequencies in a file	`freq`
search a file for a specific pattern	`egrep`
search a file for a specific pattern	`fgrep`
search a file for a specific pattern	`grep`

Processing text to produce printed documents

Filtering printer motions from text for display purposes

filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal 300

filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal 300s

filters special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device .... ul

filters text containing printer control sequences a page at a time 4014

filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal 450

filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device .... col

filters text for vintage display devices .... greek

filters nroff output for terminal previewing .... colcrt

interprets troff output for use at a vintage display device .... tc

Formatting text into pages for printing

converts text files to format for printing .... enscript

converts troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format .... psdit

formats a file through troff so it can be printed on a POSTSCRIPT printer .... psroff

formats and typesets files .... troff

formats documents that contain nroff and mm macro formatting requests .... mm

formats text for a print device .... pr

formats text for a specific phototypesetter .... otroff

invokes the Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff post-processor .... daps

prints out all records in a bibliographic database .... roffbib

text formatter .... nroff

typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests .... mmt

typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests .... mvt

Preparing text with troff markup

analyzes the surface characteristics of documents	style
builds an inverted index for a bibliography	indxbib
creates a subject-page index for a document	ndx
creates or extends a bibliographic database	addbib
find spelling errors	hashcheck
find spelling errors	hashmake
find spelling errors	spell
find spelling errors	spellin
finds and inserts literature references in documents	refer
generates a list of subjects from documents	subj
generates a permuted index	ptx
locate wordy sentences in a document	diction
locate wordy sentences in a document	explain
sorts bibliographic database	sortbib

Preprocessing subsidiary markup within troff markup

eliminates the source commands from nroff input	soelim
folds long lines for finite-width output device	fold
format mathematical text for troff	eqn
formats mathematical text for nroff	neqn
invokes a simple text formatter	fmt
invokes a pic preprocessor for drawing graphs	grap
prepare constant-width text for otroff	cw
preprocesses troff files that contain drawings	pic
processes a file through a line numbering filter	nl
produces single spaced output	ssp
table formatter for nroff or troff	tbl

Processing troff-related markups for special purposes

check documents formatted with the mm macros	checkmm
check documents formatted with the mm macros	checkmm1
checks nroff/troff files	checknr
finds hyphenated words	hyphen
format mathematical text for troff	checkeq
marks the differences between two files	diffmk
prepare constant-width text for otroff	checkcw
produces a cross-reference listing of macro files	macref
removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs	deroff

Setting up device-specific fonts for use with troff

prepares troff description files	makedev

Processing plotter drawings

Filtering plotter input for display purposes

interprets plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device .... `tplot`

Processing graphics

draws a graph .... `graph`

interpolates a smooth curve .... `spline`

Writing shell programs

Evaluating expresssions to provide true or false results

evaluates conditions	test
provides truth values	false
provides truth values	true

Evaluating math or string expressions

echoes its arguments	echo
evaluates arguments as an expression	expr
get part of a pathname	basename
get part of a pathname	dirname
parses command options	getopt
reverses characters within each line of text	rev

Performing input or output operatations

posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user	macquery
prints its arguments as a function built into the Korn (ksh) shell	print
queries the user for input	query
queries terminfo database	tput
reads one line from the standard input	line

Programming

Using Macintosh development tools

compiles Macintosh resource files from source code	rez
decompiles a resource file	derez

Using other programming tools

assembles files by translating assembler mnemonics to object code	as
compiles and interprets bs programs	bs
compiles compilers (yet another compiler-compiler)	yacc
compiles regular expressions with a file	regcmp
converts an object file to Motorola S-record format	hex
converts binary data to a displayable form in octal, decimal, hexadecimal, or ASCII	od
creates a shared library	mkshlib
debugs and executes programs	dbx
debugs executable programs	adb
displays profile data	prof
displays section sizes of common object files	size
displays the symbol table of a common object file	nm
finds the ordering relation for an object library	lorder
finds the printable strings in an object or other binary file	strings
generates C source code from a remote procedure call (RPC) source file	rpcgen
generates programs for simple lexical tasks	lex
invokes the link editor for common object files	ld
maintains a library of files in an archive	ar
maintains, updates, and regenerates groups of files	make
produces an assembly language listing for a specified file	dis
receives and converts Motorola S-records from a port to a file	rcvhex
sorts lines in a file topologically	tsort
stores (saves) selected parts of an object file	dump
strips symbol and line number information from an object file	strip
swaps bytes in COFF files	conv
symbolic debugger	sdb

Using the C language

creates an error message file by massaging C source programs	`mkstr`
debugs a C program	`ctrace`
generates a C flowgraph	`cflow`
generates a C program cross-reference	`cxref`
improves spacing and indentation of C source files	`cb`
indents and formats C program source	`indent`
invokes a C program checker	`lint`
invokes the C compiler	`cc`
invokes the C language preprocessor	`cpp`
maintains a tags file for a C program	`ctags`
reports strings from C programs to implement shared strings	`xstr`

Using the Fortran language

filters the output of Fortran programs for line printing	`fpr`
interprets ASA carriage control characters	`asa`
invokes the Extended Fortran Language	`efl`
invokes the Fortran 77 compiler	`f77`
splits `f77` or `efl` files	`fsplit`

Using unusual programming languages

processes macros for C and other languages	`m4`
runs the SNOBOL interpreter	`sno`

Using version management (RCS)

checks in RCS revisions	ci
checks out RCS revisions	co
compares RCS revisions	rcsdiff
creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files	rcs
displays log messages and other information about RCS files	rlog
displays RCS keywords and their values	ident
merges two versions of an RCS file	rcsmerge

Using version management (SCCS)

builds an RCS file from an SCCS file	sccstorcs
changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta	cdc
combines SCCS deltas	comb
compares two versions of an SCCS file	sccsdiff
creates and administers SCCS files	admin
displays information about an SCCS file	prs
displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing	sact
gets a version of an SCCS file	get
makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file	delta
manipulates version control information inside a data stream	vc
performs SCCS subsystem commands	sccs
provides help information about SCCS commands and messages	help
removes a delta from an SCCS file	rmdel
reports identification information for a file	what
undoes a previous get of an SCCS file	unget
validate SCCS file	val

Administering your system

AppleTalk network maintenance

enables you to configure and display AppleTalk network interfaces	`appletalk`
exercises the AppleTalk network by sending packets to a named host	`appleping`

Backing up your system

copies blocks interactively	`bcopy`
copies System V File System-style file systems for optimal access time	`dcopy`
copy file systems with label checking	`labelit`
copy file systems with label checking	`volcopy`
create a `dump.bsd` archive by making copies of files from a given file system	`dump.bsd`
create a `dump.bsd` archive by making copies of files from a given file system	`rdump`
generates a fast incremental backup for System V file systems	`finc`
helps you with autorecovery administration	`escher`
recovers files from a backup tape	`frec`
retrieve files from within a `dump.bsd` archive into an existing file system	`restore`
updates autorecovery files	`eu`
updates important files for autorecovery purposes	`eupdate`

Examining system status

calls the error-logging daemon	`errdemon`
displays kernel name cache statistics	`ncstats`
extracts error records from a crash dump	`errdead`
prints system facts	`pstat`
processes a report of logged errors	`errpt`
terminates the error-logging daemon	`errstop`
turns on/off the reporting of extended errors	`exterr`

File system maintenance

checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system	fsck
clears inodes	clri
constructs a file system with 512-byte blocks	mkfs1b
constructs a System V file system	mkfs
creates an entry in the file-system table	fsentry
debugs the file system	fsdb
displays the current device name	devnm
identifies processes using a file or file structure	fuser
installs random inode generation numbers	fsirand
lists file names and statistics for a System V file system	ff
locates the filename associated with an i-number	ncheck
makes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system	newfs
makes a directory named lost+found to be used by fsck	mklost+found
mount and unmount file systems	mount
mount and unmount file systems	umount
reports the file-system type	fstyp
reports the state of a file system	fsstat
tunes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system	tunefs
updates the superblock	sync

Installing new software

installs files in specified directories	cpset
installs A/UX software from specially prepared floppy disks	finstall
places files in specified directories	install

Kernel generation

creates an up-to-date kernel	autoconfig
generates an up-to-date kernel	newconfig
manipulates the files that determine the configuration of a new kernel	newunix
queries kernel files for configuration information	module_dump
tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization	kconfig

Mail system maintenance

invokes the server for `biff`	`comsat`
lists the contents of the mail queue	`mailq`
rebuilds the database for the `mail` aliases file	`newaliases`
sends mail	`sendmail`

Monitoring system activity

displays load average statistics	`lav`
displays the system status on the status line of a terminal	`sysline`
gathers printer/plotter accounting information	`pac`
generates a system activity graph	`sag`
generates disk accounting data by user ID	`diskusg`
invoke connect-time accounting	`acctcon`
invoke connect-time accounting	`acctcon1`
invoke connect-time accounting	`acctcon2`
logs system messages	`syslogd`
manipulate connect accounting records	`fwtmp`
manipulate connect accounting records	`wtmpfix`
merges or adds accounting files	`acctmerg`
present an overview of accounting commands	`acct`
provide process accounting	`acctprc`
provide process accounting	`acctprc1`
provide process accounting	`acctprc2`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`acctsh`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`chargefee`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`ckpacct`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`dodisk`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`lastlogin`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`monacct`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`nulladm`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`prctmp`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`prdaily`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`prtacct`

provide shell procedures for accounting	`shutacct`
provide shell procedures for accounting	`turnacct`
report system activity	`sa1`
report system activity	`sa2`
report system activity	`sadc`
reports interprocess communication facilities status	`ipcs`
reports system activity	`sar`
runs daily accounting	`runacct`
runs startup programs at boot time	`startup`
searches and formats process accounting files	`acctcom`
summarizes commands from per-process accounting records	`acctcms`

Network File System (NFS) network maintenance

displays Network File System (NFS) statistics	`nfsstat`
exports and unexports directories to Network FIle System (NFS) clients	`exportfs`
handle local and remote lock requests	`lockd`
invoke the NFS daemons	`biod`
invoke the NFS daemons	`nfsd`
invokes the Network File System (NFS) mount-request server	`mountd`
mounts Network File System (NFS) when needed	`automount`
provide crash and recovery monitoring for network locking services	`statd`
reports RPC information	`rpcinfo`
returns information for the `spray` command	`sprayd`
sets or displays the name of the Network Information Service (NIS) domain	`domainname`
shows all remote mounts	`showmount`
sprays packets	`spray`

Print spooler maintenance

allows `lp` requests	`accept`
configures the `lp` spooling system	`lpadmin`
controls the operation of the line printer	`lpc`
enable or disable LP printers	`disable`
enable or disable LP printers	`enable`
filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers	`psbanner`
filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers	`pscomm`
filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers	`psinterface`
filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers	`psrv`
filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers	`pstext`
filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers	`transcript`
generates a line-printer ripple pattern	`lptest`
prevents LP requests	`reject`
prints lp status information	`lpstat`
start or stop the `lp` request scheduler and move requests	`lpmove`
start or stop the `lp` request scheduler and move requests	`lpsched`
start or stop the `lp` request scheduler and move requests	`lpshut`
supports the Berkeley print spooler	`lpd`

Setting up the system

adds disk blocks to or deletes them from the swap area	`swap`
associates named partitions with device files	`pname`
changes the current A/UX system node name	`chgnod`
checks the installation of boards	`checkinstall`
compiles (translates) `terminfo` files	`tic`
compiles time-zone information files that are required to set the local time-zone	`tzic`
displays the date and time for one or more time zones	`tzdump`
formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation	`diskformat`
modify the `/etc/inittab` file in terms of enabling serial ports for use as login terminals	`tty_add`
modify the `/etc/inittab` file in terms of enabling serial ports for use as login terminals	`tty_kill`

performs disk partitioning .... `dp`

pushes streams line disciplines .... `line_sane`

set or reset the terminal to a sensible state .... `reset`

set or reset the terminal to a sensible state .... `tset`

set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines .... `apm_getty`

set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines .... `getty`

sets or displays the identifier of the current host system .... `hostid`

sets or displays the name of the current host system .... `hostname`

sets or updates bad block information .... `badblk`

sets the characteristics of a serial port .... `setport`

sets the keyboard for the console .... `keyset`

sets the local time zone .... `settimezone`

Starting up and shutting down

displays a progress bar during the A/UX boot sequence .... `StartMonitor`

execute system initialization shell scripts .... `bcheckrc`

execute system initialization shell scripts .... `brc`

execute system initialization shell scripts .... `macsysinitrc`

execute system initialization shell scripts .... `powerfail`

execute system initialization shell scripts .... `rc`

execute system initialization shell scripts .... `sysinitrc`

kills all active processes .... `killall`

reboots the operating system .... `reboot`

runs startup programs at boot time .... `startup`

sends messages to `StartMonitor`, which displays a progress bar during the A/UX boot process .... `startmsg`

spawn general processes .... `init`

spawn general processes .... `telinit`

terminates processes that support multi-user mode and enters single-user mode .... `shutdown` turns off power to the computer .... powerdown

System administration tools

builds a device file .... mknod

removes device files from a directory .... dev_kill

substitutes user ID .... su

TCP/IP network maintenance

attaches a serial line to a network interface and configures the network interface .... slattconf

attaches a serial line to a network interface .... slattach

converts Internet addresses to standard form .... stdhosts

converts RPC program numbers into DARPA protocol port numbers .... portmap

creates or updates the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database .... mkslipuser

displays and modifies the address translation table.................... arp

displays network status information........................... netstat

displays the current state of the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database .... dslipuser

displays the Ethernet address of each Ethernet card in your system...................................... etheraddr

exercises the TCP/IP network by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets to a named host .... ping

interactively queries name servers........................... nslookup

invokes a server for kernel statistics .... rstatd

invokes the network routing daemon .... routed

invokes the network `rwall` server............................ rwalld

invokes the remote shell server .... remshd

invokes the remote user communication server .... talkd

invokes the system status server .... rwhod

manages network interfaces .... ifconfig

manipulates the routing tables.................................. route

prints a readable description of TCP trace records.................. trpt

provide Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service	ftpd
provides Internet domain name service	named
runs on a remote system to log you in	remlogin
server for remote executions	rexecd
server for remote logins	rlogind
starts Internet servers when needed	inetd
supports the DARPA standard TELNET protocol	telnetd
rusers invokes a server for users	rusersd

User account maintenance

adds a user account	adduser
changes the real-name field of your password file entry for use by finger	chfn
check the password/group files	grpck
check the password/group files	pwck
edits the password file	vipw
handles requests from remote systems for user information from finger	fingerd

UUCP network maintenance

checks the uucp directories and files	uucheck
cleans up files in the uucp spool directory	uudemon.cleanup
contacts a remote system with debugging on	Uutry
handles remote mail received via UUCP	rmail
handles requests from remote systems to run commands	uuxqt
handles the transfer of files by uucico over TCP/IP connections	uucpd
mails current uucp work status to the uucp administrator	uudemon.admin
processes spooled uucp requests	uudemon.hour
removes old files from the uucp spool directory	uucleanup
schedules uucp file transfers	uusched
sets up polling for selected systems	uudemon.poll
transfers files as specified by uucp work files	uucico

Name Information Server (NIS) maintenance

changes a login password on the Network Information Service (NIS) master server .... `yppasswd`

displays the host name of a system's Network Information Service (NIS) server .... `ypwhich`

generates a Network Information Service (NIS) `dbm` file .... `makedbm`

handle requests to change a password served by the Network Information Service (NIS) .... `yppasswdd`

initializes Network Information Service (NIS) maps for master and slave servers .... `ypinit`

lists the contents of a Network Information Service (NIS) map ..... `ypcat`

lists the value of a specified key in a Network Information Service (NIS) map .... `ypmatch`

propagates changed Network Information Service (NIS) maps .... `yppush`

provide Network Information Service (NIS) service .... `ypserv`

rebuilds the Network Information Service (NIS) maps .... `ypmake`

reports the version of a Network Information Service (NIS) map that is on an NIS server .... `yppoll`

reverses the `netgroup` file .... `revnetgroup`

sets `ypbind` to a particular domain and Network Information Service (NIS) server .... `ypset`

transfers a Network Information Service (NIS) map to the local system .... `ypxfr`

Command Synopses

300

300 [+12] [-*half-line-units*] [-d*tab-delay*, *line-delay*, *char-delay*]

300s [+12] [-*half-line-units*] [-d*tab-delay*, *line-delay*, *char-delay*]

300s

See 300.

4014

4014 [-c*columns*] [-n] [-p*lines*[i] [l [-t] [*file*]

450

450

accept

accept *destinations*

acct

acctdisk

acctdusg [-p *file*] [-u *file*]

accton [*file*]

acctwtmp *reason*

acctcms

/usr/lib/acct/acctcms [-a [-o] [-p]] [-c] [-j] [-n] [-s] [-t] *file...*

acctcom

acctcom [-a] [-b] [-C *sec*] [-e *time*] [-E *time*] [-f] [-g *group*] [-h] [-H *factor*] [-i] [-I *chars*] [-k] [-l *line*] [-m] [-n *pattern*] [-o *ofile*] [-O *sec*] [-q] [-r] [-s *time*] [-S *time*] [-t] [-u *user*] [-v] [*file*]...

acctcon

acctcon1 [-l*file*] [-o*file*] [-p] [-t]

acctcon2

acctcon1

See acctcon.

acctcon2

See acctcon.

acctdisk

See acct.

acctdusg

See acct.

acctmerg

acctmerg [-a] [-i] [-p] [-t] [-u] [-v] [*file*]...

accton

See acct.

acctprc

acctprc1 [ctmp]
acctprc2

acctprc1

See acctprc.

acctprc2

See acctprc.

acctsh

chargefee *login-name number*
ckpacct [*amt*]
dodisk [-o] [*filesys*]...
lastlogin
monacct *month*
nulladm *name*
prctmp [*recfile*]...
prdaily [-l] [-c] [*mmdd*]
prtacct *file* [*heading*]
shutacct [*reason*]
startup
turnacct on| off| switch

acctwtmp

See acct.

adb

adb [-k] [-w] [*object-file* [*core-file*]]

addbib

addbib [-a] [-p *prompt-file*] *database*

adduser

adduser [-a *address*] [-c] [-d *dir*] [-g *group*] [-h *home*] [-i]
[-p *home-phone*] [-r *real-name*] [-s *shell*] [-u *lowest*] [-U *uid*]
[-x *extension*] [*login-name*]...

admin

admin [-a*name-or-gid*] [-d*option*[*value*]] [-e*name-or-gid*]
[-f*option*[*value*]] [-h] [-i[*name*]] [-m[*mrlist*]] [-n] [-r*release*[*.level*]]
[-t[*descriptive-text*]] [-y[*comment*]] [-z] *file*...

ae

aliens

aliens

apm_getty

See getty.

appleping

appleping *net-node* [*packet-size* [*npackets*]]
appleping *name*:*type*[@*zone*] [*packet-size* [*npackets*]]

appletalk

appletalk [-b *hardware-interface*] [-c] [-d] [-i *interface*] [-n]
[-p] [-s] [-u] [-z]

apply

apply [-a*esc-char*] [-*args-per-batch*] *command argument*...

apropos

apropos *search-string*...

ar

```
ar -dp [l] [v] archive file...
ar -mp [l] [v] [position archivefile] archive file...
ar -qp [c] [l] [v] archive file...
ar -rp [c] [l] [u] [v] [position archivefile] archive file...
ar -tp [s] [v] archive file...
ar -xp [l] [s] [v] archive file...
```

arithmetic

```
arithmetic [+] [-] [x] [/] [range]
```

arp

```
arp host
arp -a [kernel] [memory-interface]
arp -d host
arp -f file
arp -s host ethernet-address [status]
```

arp

as

```
as [-A factor] [ -m ] [ -n ] [-o object-file] [ -R ] [ -V ]
[ -68030 ] [ -68040 ] [ -68851 ] file
```

asa

```
asa [file]...
```

ascii

```
cat /usr/pub/ascii
```

at

```
at time [day] [+ increment]
at -l [job-number]...
at -r job-number...
batch
```

atlookup

```
atlookup [-d] [-r nn] [-s ss] [-x] [object[:type[@zone]]]
atlookup -z [-C]
```

atprint

```
atprint [printer-name[:printer-type[@zone]]]
```

atstatus

atstatus [*object* [:*type* [@*zone*]]]

at_cho_prn

at_cho_prn [*type*[@*zone*]]

autoconfig

autoconfig [-a] [-b *module-directory*] [-d *init-scripts-directory*]
[-i *base-kernel*] [-I] [-k] [-l *linker*] [-L *loadfile*]
[-m *master-directory*] [-M *master-file*] [-o *kernel-file*]
[-s *startup-scripts-directory*] [-S *script*] [-t *timeout*] [-v] [-V]
autoconfig -D [-i *base-kernel*] [-v] [-V]
autoconfig -c [-v] [-V]

automount

automount [-D *environment-variable=value*] [-f *master-file*] [-m]
[-M *mount-directory*] [-n] [-tl *duration*] [-tm *interval*]
[-tw *interval*] [-T] [-v] [*directory map* [*-mount-options*]]...

autorobots

autorobots

awk

awk [-F*field-separator*] '*pattern-action...*' [[-v] *variable=value*]...
[*file*]...
awk [-f *awk-source-file*] [-F*field-separator*] [[-v] *variable=value*]...
[*file*]...

back

back

badblk

badblk [-r] /dev/rdsk/c*?*d*?*s*?* [*blkno*]...

banner

banner *string...*

banner7

banner7 [-w [*width*]] [*text*]

basename

basename *string* [*suffix*]
dirname *string*

batch

See at.

bc

bc [-c] [-l] [*file*]...

bcd

bcd *text*

bcheckrc

See brc.

bcopy

bcopy

bdiff

bdiff *file1 file2* [*lines-per-segment*] [-s]

bfs

bfs [-] *file*

biff

biff [*switch*]

biod

See nfsd.

bj

bj

brc

```
brc
bcheckrc
macsysinitrc
powerfail
rc
sysinitrc
```

bs

bs [*file* [*argument*]...]

cal

cal [[*month*] *year*]

calendar

calendar [-]

cancel

cancel [*printer*]
cancel [*id*]...

cat

cat [-] [-e] [-s] [-t] [-u] [-v [*file*]...

cb

cb [-j] [-l *line-length*] [*file*]...
cb [-j] [-s] [*file*]...

cc

cc [-A *factor*] [-a] [-B *string*] [-c] [-C] [-D*symbol*[=*def*]] [-E] [-fm68881] [-F] [-g] [-I*dir*] [-l*x*] [-L *dir*] [-n] [-o *outfile*] [-O] [-p] [-P] [-R] [-s] [-S] [-t [*p012al*]] [-T] [-U*symbol*] [-v] [-W *c*,*arg1*[,*arg2*]... [-X] [-y] [-Z*flags*] [-68030] [-68040] [-68851] [-#]... *file*...

ccat

See compact.

cdc

cdc [-m[*mrlist*]] -r *SID* [-y[*comment*]] *file*...

cflow

cflow [-d*num*] [-i_] [-ix] [-r] *file*...

changesize

changesize [±*option*] [-m*minsize*] [-p*prefsize*] [-v] *file*

chargefee

See acctsh.

chase

chase [*nrobots*] [*nfences*]

checkcw

See cw.

checkeq

See eqn.

checkinstall

checkinstall ethertalk

checkmm

checkmm *file*...

checkmm1

See checkmm.

checknr

checknr [-a.*x1*.*y1*.*x2*.*y2*.....*xn*.*yn*] [-c.*x1*.*x2*.*x3*.....*xn*] [-f] [-s] [*file*]...

chfn

chfn [*login-name*]

chgnod

chgnod *new-nodename* [*kernel-file*]

chgrp

See chown.

chmod

chmod *mode file*...

chown

chown *owner file*...
chgrp *group file*...

chroot

chroot *newroot command*

chsh

chsh *name* [*shell*]

ci

ci [-f[*rev*]] [-k[*rev*]] [-l[*rev*]] [-q[*rev*]] [-r[*rev*]] [-u[*rev*]] [-m*msg*] [-n*name*] [-N*name*] [-s*state*] [-t[*txtfile*]] *files*

ckpacct

See `acctsh`.

clear

`clear`

clri

`clri` [`-T`*file-system-type*] *file-system i-number...*

cmdo

`cmdo` *command*
`cmdo -o` *resfile* `[-n] [-s]` *command*

cmp

`cmp` [`-l`] [`-s`] *file1 file2*

co

`co` [`-d`*date*] [`-j`*joinlist*] [`-l`[*rev*]] [`-p`[*rev*]] [`-q`[*rev*]] [`-r`[*rev*]] [`-s`*state*] [`-w`[*login*]] *files*

col

`col` [`-b`] [`-f`] [`-p`] [`-x`]

colcrt

`colcrt` [`-`] [`-2`] [*file*]

colrm

`colrm` *startcol* [*endcol*]

comb

`comb` [`-c`*list*] [`-o`] [`-p`*sid*] [`-s`] *file...*

comm

`comm` [`-` [`1`] [`2`] [`3`]] *file1 file2*

CommandShell

`CommandShell` [`-b` *macsysinit-pid*] [`-q`] [`-u`]

compact

`compact` [*name*]...
`uncompact` [*name*]...
`ccat` [*file*]...

compress

compress [-b *maxbits*] [-c] [-f] [-v] [-V] [*file*]...
compressdir [*compress-flag*]... [*directory*]...
uncompressdir [*uncompress-flag*]... [*directory*]...
uncompress [-c] [-f] [-v] [-V] [*file*]...
zcat [-V] [*file*]...
zcmp [*cmp-option*]... *file1* [*file2*]
zdiff [*diff-option*]... *file1* [*file2*]
zmore [*file*]...

compressdir

See compress.

comsat

comsat

conv

conv [-] [-a] [-o] [-p] [-s] -t*target* file...

cp

cp [-i] [-r] *file1 file2*
cp [-i] [-r] *file... directory*

cpio

cpio -o [a] [c] [B] [F] [v]
cpio -i [6] [b] [B] [c] [d] [f] [m] [r] [s] [S] [t] [u] [v] [*patterns*]
cpio -p [a] [d] [l] [m] [u] [v] *directory*

cpp

cpp [-C] [-D*name*[=*def*]] [-I*dir*] [-P] [-U*name*] [-M[*prefix*]] [-Y] [*ifile* [*ofile*]]

cpset

cpset [-o] [-O] *file directory* [*mode* [*owner* [*group*]]]

craps

craps

cribbage

cribbage [-e] [-q] [-r] *name*...

cron

cron

crontab

crontab [*file*]
crontab -l
crontab -r

crypt

crypt [*password*]

csh

csh [-c] [-e] [-f] [-i] [-n] [-s] [-t] [-v] [-V] [-x] [-X] [*arg*]...

csplit

csplit [-f *prefix*] [-k] [-s] *file arg1* [... *argn*]

ct

ct [-c*device-type*] [-h] [-l*device-name*] [-s*baud-rate*] [-v] [-w*time-limit*] [-x*debug-level*] *telephone-number ...*

ctags

ctags [-a] [-u] [-w] [-x] *file...*

ctrace

ctrace [-b] [-e] [-f*functions*] [-l*n*] [-o] [-p '*s*'] [-P] [-r*f*] [-s] [-t*n*] [-u] [-v*functions*] [-x] [*file*]

cu

cu [-b*bits*] [-dhint] [-e] [-c*device-type*] [-o] [-s*baud-rate*] [-x*debug-level*] -l*device-name*
cu [-b*bits*] [-dhint] [-e] [-c*device-type*] [-l*device-name*] [-o] [-s*baud-rate*] [-x*debug-level*] *telephone-number*
cu [-b*bits*] [-dhint] [-e] [-c*device-type*] [-l*device-name*] [-o] [-s*baud-rate*] [-x*debug-level*] *system*

cubic

See ttt.

cut

cut -c*list* [-s] [*file*]...
cut -f*list* [-d *char*] [-s] [*file*]...

cw

cw [-d] [-f*n*] [-l*xx*] [-r*xx*] [-t] [+t] [*file*]...
checkcw [-l*xx*] [-r*xx*] *file...*

cxref

cxref [-c] [-o *file*] [-s] [-t] [-w[*num*]] *file*...

daps

daps [-b] [-h*string*] [-o*list*] [-r] [-s*n*] [-t] [-w] [*file*]...

date

date [*mmddhhmm*[*yy*]] [+*format*]

dbx

dbx [-c *file*] [-D] [-i] [-I *dir*]... [-r] [*objfile* [*coredump*]]

dc

dc [*file*]

dcopy

dcopy [-a*n*] [-d] [-f*fsize* [:*isize*]] [-s*X*] [-v] *inputfs outputfs*

dd

dd [bs=*n*] [cbs=*n*] [conv=ascii] [conv=ebcdic] [conv=ibm]
[conv=lcase] [conv=noerror] [conv=swab] [conv=sync]
[conv=*type*, *type*] [conv=ucase] [count=*n*] [ibs=*n*] [if=*file*]
[multi=in] [multi=in,out] [multi=out] [of=*file*] [obs=*n*]
[seek=*n*] [skip=*n*]

delta

delta [-g*list*] [-m[*mrlist*]] [-n] [-p] [-r*SID*] [-s] [-y[*comment*]] *file*...

derez

derez [-c] [-d*macro-assignment*]... [-e] [-i*include-dir*]...
[-m*string-size*] [-p] [-rd] [-u*macro*]... *resource-file*
[*resource-description-file*]...
derez [-c] -o*scope* [-d*macro-assignment*]... [-e] [-i*include-dir*]...
[-m*string-size*] [-p] [-rd] [-u*macro*]... *resource-file*
[*resource-description-file*]...
derez [-c] -s*omit-scope* [-d*macro-assignment*]... [-e]
[-i*include-dir*]... [-m*string-size*] [-p] [-rd] [-u*macro*]... *resource-file*
[*resource-description-file*]...

deroff

deroff [-m*x*] [-w] [*file*]...

devnm

devnm [*mount-point*]

dev_kill

dev_kill *number directory*...

df

df -t [-f] [-T *fs-type*] [*fs-reference*]...
df -B [-i] [-T *fs-type*] [*fs-reference*]...
df -p [-i] [-T *fs-type*] [*fs-reference*]...

diction

diction [-f *pfile*] [-ml] [-mm] *file*...
diction [-ml] [-mm] [-n] *file*...
explain

diff

diff [-b] [-c] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-l] [-r] [-s] [-S*name*] *dir1 dir2*
diff [-b] [-c] [-e] [-f] [-h] *file1 file2*
diff [-b] *file1 file2*

diff3

diff3 [-3] [-e] [-x] *file1 file2 file3*

diffmk

diffmk [-] *file1 file2 file3*

dircmp

dircmp [-d] [-s] [-w*n*] *dir1 dir2*

dirname

See basename.

dis

dis [-d *sec*] [-da *sec*] [-F *function*] [-l *string*] [-L] [-o] [-t *sec*] [-V] *file*...

disable

See enable.

diskformat

diskformat [-cyl *start*[-[*end*]]] [-dens *n*] [-head 0] *floppy-device*
diskformat [-size 532] *hard-disk-device*

diskusg

diskusg [-i *ignlist*] [-p *pw-file*] [-s] [-u *outfile*] [-v] [*file*]...

dodisk

See acctsh.

domainname

domainname [*domain-name*]

dp

dp [-q] [-u] *file*

dslipuser

dslipuser

du

du [-a[l]] [-r] [-s] [*files*]

dump

dump [[-a] [-c] [-f] [-g] [-h] [-l] [-o] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-z *name*]]
[[-d *number*] [+d *number*] [-n *name*] [-p] [-t *index*] [+t *index*]
[-u] [-z *name*, *number*] [+z *name*]] *file*...
dump [[-a] [-c] [-f] [-g] [-h] [-l] [-r] [-t] [-z *name*]]
[[-d *number*] [+d *number*] [-n *name*] [-p] [-t *index*] [+t *index*]
[-u] [-v] [-z *name*, *number*] [+z *name*]] *file*...

dump.bsd

```
dump.bsd [Tfstype] [dumplev] [b] [d] [f] [n] [s] [u] [bdfs-arg]...
    fs-reference

dump.bsd [Tfstype] [dumplev] c [d] [f] [n] [s] [u] [dfs-arg]... fs-reference

dump.bsd [Tfstype] [dumplev] F [d] [f] [n] [s] [u] [dfs-arg]... floppydev

dump.bsd [Tfstype] w

dump.bsd [Tfstype] W

rdump [Tfstype] [dumplev] [b] [d] [f] [n] [s] [u] [bdfs-arg]...
    host:fs-reference

rdump [Tfstype] [dumplev] c [d] [f] [n] [s] [u] [dfs-arg]... host:fs-reference

rdump [Tfstype] [dumplev] F [d] [f] [n] [s] [u] [dfs-arg]... host:fs-reference

rdump [Tfstype] w

rdump [Tfstype] W
```

e

See ex.

echo

```
echo [arg]...
```

ed

```
ed [-] [-p string] [-x] [file]
red [-] [-p string] [-x] [file]
```

edit

See ex.

efl

```
efl [-#] [-C] [-w] [file]...
```

egrep

See grep.

eject

```
eject [0] [1] [/dev/rdsk/name]
```

enable

```
enable printers
disable [-c] [-r[reason]] printers
```

enscript

```
enscript [-1] [-2] [-bheader] [-B] [-ffont] [-Fhfont] [-g] [-G] [-h]
[-k] [-K] [-l] [-Llines] [-m] [-o] [-pout] [-q] [-r] [-R] [[-#n]
[-Cclass] [-Jname] [-Pprinter]] [files]
enscript [-1] [-2] [-bheader] [-B] [-ffont] [-Fhfont] [-g] [-G] [-h]
[-k] [-K] [-l] [-Llines] [-m] [-o] [-pout] [-q] [-r] [-R] [[-ddest]
[-nn] [-ttitle] [-w] [files]
```

env

```
env [-] [name=value]... [command args]
```

environ

```
extern char **environ;
```

eqn

```
eqn [-dxy] [-fn] [-pn] [-sn] [-Ttty-type] [-] [file]...
checkeq [file]...
```

eqnchar

```
eqn /usr/pub/eqnchar [options] [-] files | troff [options]
eqn /usr/pub/cateqnchar [options] [-] files | troff [options]
neqn /usr/pub/eqnchar [options] [-] files | troff [options]
eqn -Taps /usr/pub/apseqnchar [options] [-] files | troff
[options]
```

errdead

```
/etc/errdead dumpfile [namelist]
```

errdemon

```
errdemon [file]
```

errpt

```
errpt [-dev] [-a] [-e date] [-f] [-p n] [-s date] [file]...
```

errstop

```
errstop [namelist]
```

esch

esch [-b] [-c *cluster-number*] [-f] [-v]

escher

escher [-y] [-m]
escher *file...*

etheraddr

etheraddr [*slot*]

eu

eu *file*

eupdate

eupdate

ex

ex [-] [+*command*] [-r] [-R] [-t *tag*] [-v] [-x] *file...*
e [-] [+*command*] [-r] [-R] [-t *tag*] [-v] [-x] *file...*
edit [-] [+*command*] [-r] [-R] [-t *tag*] [-v] [-x] *file...*

expand

expand -a [-*tabstop*] [-*tab1* , *tab2* , ... , *tabn*] [*file*]...
unexpand [*file*]...

explain

See diction.

exportfs

exportfs
exportfs -a [-i] [-v] [-o *export-options*] [-u] [*directory-or-file*]...
exportfs -u [-v] *directory-or-file...*

expr

expr *arguments*

exterr

exterr /dev/*devicename* [*choice*]

f77

f77 [-1] [-66] [-A *factor*] [-c] [-C] [-E] [-f] [-F] [-g] [-I[*24s*]] [-m] [-N*table*entries]... [-o*output*] [-O] [-onetrip] [-p] [-R] [-S] [-u] [-U] [-w] *file...*

factor

```
factor [number]
```

false

See true.

fcntl

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```

fcnvt

```
fcnvt [-f] [-v] [-i start-format] -s input-file output-file
fcnvt [-f] [-v] [-i start-format] -d input-file output-file
fcnvt [-f] [-v] [-i start-format] -t input-file output-file
fcnvt [-f] [-v] [-i start-format] -p input-file output-file
fcnvt [-f] [-v] [-i start-format] -b input-file output-file
fcnvt [-f] [-v] [-i start-format] -m input-file output-file
```

ff

```
ff [-an] [-cn] [-iinode-list] [-I] [-l] [-mn] [-nfile] [-pprefix] [-s]
[-u] device-file
```

fgrep

See grep.

file

```
file [-c] [-f ffile] [-m mfile] arg...
```

finc

```
finc [-a n] [-c n] [-m n] [-n file] disk-device-file device-file
```

find

```
find pathname... expression
```

finger

```
finger [f] [w] [login-or-real-name]...
finger -i [f] [w] [login-name]...
finger -q [f] [w] [login-name]...
finger -l [b] [h] [m] [p] [login-or-real-name]...
finger [-l] login-or-real-name@host [login-or-real-name@host]...
finger [-s] @host [@host]...
```

fingerd

```
in.fingerd
```

finstall

`finstall`

fish

`fish`

fmt

`fmt` [*file*]...

fold

`fold` [-*width*] [*file*]...

font

`troff -T`*tty-type* ...

fortune

`fortune`

fpr

`fpr`

frec

`frec` [`-f`*reqfile* *inumber*`:`*name*...] [`-p`*path*] *device-file*

freq

`freq` [*file*]...

from

`from` [`-s` *sender*] [*user*]

fsck

`fsck -T`*fs-type* [`-y`] [`-n`] [`-m` *timeout*] [`-s` *interleave*] [`-S` *interleave*]
[`-t` *file*] [`-q`] [`-D` *option*]... [`-f`] [`-p` *passtostart*] [*svfs-filesystem*]...
`fsck -T`*fs-type* [`-b` *block-number*] [`-y`] [`-n`] [`-m` *timeout*]
[`-p` *passtostart*] [*ufs-filesystem*]...

fsdb

`fsdb` [`-?`] [`-o`] [`-p`*string*] [`-T4.2`] [`-w`] *UFS-symbol...*
`fsdb` [`-`] [`-T5.2`] *SVFS-symbol...*

fsentry

`fsentry -t` *type* [`-o` *optlist*] [`-d` *dumpfreq*] [`-p` *passno*] [`-n`] [`-f`]
disk-device-file mount-point

fsirand

fsirand [-p] [-T*fs-type*] *special*

fsplit

fsplit [-e] [-f] [-s] *file...*

fsstat

fsstat [-T*fs-type*] *fs-device-file*

fstyp

fstyp *file*

ftp

ftp [-d] [-g] [-i] [-n] [-v] [*remote-system*]

ftpd

ftpd [-d] [-l] [-t*timeout*]

fuser

fuser [-] [-k] [-n*namelist*] [-u] *file...*

fwtmp

fwtmp [*-ic*]
wtmpfix [*file*]...

get

get [-a*seq-no*] [-b] [-c*cutoff*] [-e] [-g] [-i*list*] [-k] [-l[*p*]] [-m] [-n] [-p] [-r*SID*] [-s] [-t] [-w*string*] [-x*list*] *file...*

getopt

getopt [*flag-letter*[:]]... [*input-string*]

getty

getty [-C *string*] [-d] [-h] [-i] [-q] [-t *timeout*] *line* [*gettydefs-label* [*type* [*linedisc*]]]
getty -c *file*

apm_getty [-h] [-t *timeout*] *line* [*gettydefs-label* [*type* [*linedisc*]]]

grap

grap [-T*tty-type*] [-l] [-] [*file*]...

graph

graph [-a [*sp*] [*st*]] [-b] [-c*label*] [-g [*style*]] [-h *hspace*] [-l *title*] [-m[*mode*]] [-r *rspace*] [-s] [-t] [-u *uspace*] [-w *wspace*] [-x [l] [a] [b] [c]] [-y [l] [a] [b] [c]]

greek

greek [-T*terminal*]

greek

greek -T*terminal*[</usr/pub/greek]

grep

grep [-b] [-c] [-i] [-l] [-n] [-s] [-v] *expression* [*file*]...
egrep [-b] [-c] [-e *expression*] [-f *file*] [-i] [-l] [-n] [-v] [*expression*] [*file*]...
fgrep [-b] [-c] [-e *expression*] [-f *file*] [-i] [-l] [-n] [-v] [-x] [*strings*] [*file*]...

groups

groups [*user*]

grpck

See pwck.

hangman

hangman [*dictionary*]

hashcheck

See spell.

hashmake

See spell.

head

head [-*count*] [*file*]...

help

help [*args*]...

hex

hex [-f] [-l] [-n*#*] [-ns8] [-r] [-s0] [-s2] [+*saddr*] *ifile*

hostid

hostid [*identifier*]

hostname

hostname [*nameofhost*]

hyphen

hyphen [*file*]...

icmp

None; included automatically with inet(5F).

id

id

ident

ident *file...*

ifconfig

ifconfig *interface* [*address*[*dest-address*]] [*option*]...
ifconfig *interface* [*address-family*]

in.fingerd

See fingerd.

in.ftpd

See ftpd.

in.tftpd

See tftpd.

indent

indent *input* [*output*] [-bc,-nbc] [-br,-bl] [-c*n*] [-cd*n*]
[[-dj],-ndj] [-d*n*] [-i*n*] [-l*n*] [-v,-nv]

indxbib

indxbib [*database*]... [*file*]...

inet

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
```

inetd

inetd [-d]

init

init [*run-level* [*directive*]]

install

install [-c *dira*] [-f *dirb*] [-g *group*] [-i] [-m *mode*] [-n *dirc*]
[-o] [-s] [-u *user*] *file* [*dirx*]...
install [-c *dira*] [-s] *file* [*dirx*]...
install [-f *dirb*] [-o] [-s] *file* [*dirx*]...
install [-g *group*] [-i] [-m *mode*] [-n *dirc*] [-o] [-s] [-u *user*]
file [*dirx*]...

ip

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
```

ipcrm

ipcrm [-m *shmid*] [-M *shmkey*] [-q *msqid*] [-Q *msgkey*] [-s *semid*]
[-S *semkey*]

ipcs

ipcs [-a] [-b] [-c] [-C *corefile*] [-m] [-N *namelist*] [-o] [-p] [-q]
[-s] [-t]

isotomac

See mactoiso.

iw2

iw2 [-a *dotspace*] [-b] [-c *color*] [-d] [-D *udcfile*] [-f] [-h]
[-k *mode*] [-l *language*] [-m *margin*] [-n *length*] [-o *file*]
[-p *pitch*] [-q *quality*] [-s *spacing*] [-t *tabs*] [-u] [-U *udcfile*]
[-w *value*] [-x] [-z] [*file*]...

join

join [-a*n*] [-e *string*] [-j*n* *m*] [-o *list*] [-t*c*] *file1* *file2*

kconfig

kconfig [-a [-v] [-V]] [-n*namelist*]

kermit

kermit [-a *fn1*] [-b *n*] [-c] [-d] [-f] [-g *rfn*] [-h] [-i] [-k]
[-l *dev* [-n]] [-p *x*] [-q] [-r] [-s *fn*] [-t] [-w] [-x] [*file*]...

keyset

keyset [-c *country*] [-k *keyboard*]

kill

kill [-*sig*] *pid...*

killall

killall [-n *namelist*] [*signal*]

ksh

ksh [-a] [-c *string*] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-i] [-k] [-m] [-n] [-o *option*]...
[-p] [--*positional-arg*]... [±*positional-arg*]... [-r] [-s] [-t] [-u] [-v]
[-x] [*file*]...

labelit

See volcopy.

last

last [*name*]... [*tty*]...

lastlogin

See acctsh.

launch

launch [-adr] *application* [*document*]...
launch -p [*adr*] *application document...*

launch

launch -a [-d] [-e] [-f] [-k *value*] [-m]
[-p *swapdev-spec*] [-r] [-v] [-S] [-s] [*path*]

launch -n [-d] [-e] [-f] [-k *value*] [-m]
[-p *swapdev-spec*] [-r] [-v] [-s] [-S] [*path*]

lav

lav

ld

ld [-a*factor*] [-e *epsym*] [-f *fill*] [-ild] [-l*x*] [-m] [-o *outfile*] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-u *symname*] [-x] [-z] [-F] [-L*dir*] [-M] [-N] [-S] [-V] [-VS *num*] *file...*

leave

leave [*hhmm*]

lex

lex [-c] [-n] [-t] [-v] [*file*]...

life

life [-r]

line

line *input*

line_sane

line_sane [*fildes*]

lint

lint [-a] [-b] [-D*name*[=*def*]] [-h] [-I*dir*] [-l*x*] [-n] [-o *lib*] [-p] [-u] [-U*name*] [-v] [-x] *file...*

ln

ln [-s] *file1* [*file2*]
ln *file... directory*
ln -f *directory1 directory2*

lo

pseudo-device loop

lockd

See rpc.lockd.

login

login [*name* [*env-var...*]]

Login

Login [*startmac-options*] [-- [-g] [-r]]

logname

logname

lookbib

`lookbib` [`-n`] *database*

lorder

`lorder` *file*...

lp

`lp` [`-c`] [`-d`*dest*] [`-m`] [`-n`*number*] [`-o`*option*] [`-s`] [`-t`*title*] [`-w`] [*file*]...

lpadmin

`lpadmin` `-p`*printer* [`-c`*class*] [`-e`*printer*] [`-h`] [`-i`*interface*] [`-l`]
[`-m`*model*] [`-r`*class*] [`-v`*device*]
`lpadmin` `-x`*dest*
`lpadmin` `-d` [*dest*]

lpc

`lpc` [*command* [*argument]...]*

lpd

`lpd` [`-l`] [*alt-internet-no*]

lpmove

See `lpsched`.

lpq

`lpq` [+[*sleep-interval*]] [`-l`] [`-P`*printer*] [*jobno*]... [*user*]...

lpr

`lpr` [`-#` *copies*] [`-C` *class*] [`-h`] [`-i` [*indent-cols*]] [`-J` *cover-title*] [`-l`]
[`-m`] [`-p`] [`-P` *printer*] [`-r`] [`-s`] [`-T` *title*] [`-w`*page-width*] [*file*]...

lprm

`lprm` [`-P`*printer*] [`-`] [*jobno*]... [*user*]...

lpsched

`lpsched`
`lpshut`
`lpmove` *requests dest*
`lpmove` *dest1 dest2*

lpshut

See `lpsched`.

lpstat

`lpstat` [`-a`[*list*]] [`-c`[*list*]] [`-d`] [`-o`[*list*]] [`-p`[*list*]] [`-r`] [`-s`] [`-t`] [`-u`[*list*]] [`-v`[*list*]]

lptest

`lptest` [*length* [*count*]]

ls

`ls` [`-a`] [`-b`] [`-c`] [`-C`] [`-d`] [`-F`] [`-g`] [`-i`] [`-l`] [`-L`] [`-m`] [`-n`] [`-o`] [`-p`] [`-q`] [`-r`] [`-R`] [`-s`] [`-t`] [`-u`] [`-x`] [*names*]

m4

`m4` [`-B`*int*] [`-e`] [`-H`*int*] [`-s`] [`-S`*int*] [`-T`*int*] [`-D`*name*[`=`*val*]] [`-U`*name*] [*file*]...

m68k

See `machid`.

machid

```
m68k
pdp11
u3b
u3b2
u3b5
u3b15
vax
```

macquery

`macquery` [`-a`] [`-c`] [`-n`] [`-s`] [`-t`*timeout*] *resource-file alert-id* [*parm1* ... *parm4*]

macref

`macref` [`-n`] [`-s`] [`-t`] [`--`] *file*...

macsysinitrc

See `brc`.

mactoiso

`mactoiso` [`-c` *char*] [*file*]
`isotomac` [`-c` *char*] [*file*]

mail

`mail` [`-e`] [`-f`*file*] [`-p`] [`-q`] [`-r`] [`-t`] *address*...

mailq

`mailq` [`-v`]

mailx

`mailx` [`-d`] [`-e`] [`-f` [*filename*]] [`-F`] [`-h` *number*] [`-H`] [`-i`] [`-n`]
[`-N`] [`-r` *address*] [`-s` *subject*] [`-u` *user*] [`-U`] [*name*]...

make

`make` [`-a`] [`-b`] [`-B`] [`-d`*digits*] [`-e`] [`-f` *description-file*] [`-g`] [`-G`] [`-i`]
[`-k`] [`-K`] [`-M`] [`-n`] [`-p`] [`-P`] [`-q`] [`-r`] [`-s`] [`-t`] [`-u`] [`-V`] [*target*]...

makedbm

`makedbm` [`-d` *yp-domain-name*] [`-i` *yp-input-file*]
[`-m` *yp-master-name*] [`-o` *yp-output-name*] *infile outfile*
`makedbm` [`-u` *dbmfilename*]

makedev

`makedev` *files*

makekey

`makekey`

man

`man` [`-c`] [`-d`] [`-T`*term*] [`-w`] [[*section*] *name*]...

man

`nroff -man` *files*
`troff -man` [-rs1] *files*

mastermind

`mastermind`

math

`#include <math.h>`

maze

`maze`

me

`nroff -me` [*nroff-options*]...
`troff -me` [*troff-options*]...

merge

merge [-p] *file1 file2 file3*

mesg

mesg [*choice*]

mkdir

mkdir *dirname...*

mkfs

mkfs *device-file blocks*[: *inodes*] [*gap modulus*]
mkfs *device-file proto-file* [*gap modulus*]

mkfs1b

mkfs1b *special blocks*[: *inodes*] [*m n*]
mkfs1b *special proto* [*m n*]

mklost+found

mklost+found

mknod

mknod *name type* [*major minor*]
mknod *name* p

mkshlib

mkshlib -s *specs* [-n] -t *target* [-h *host*]

mkslipuser

mkslipuser

mkstr

mkstr [-] *messagefile prefix file...*

mm

mm [-12] [-c] [-e] [-E] [-t] [-T*tty-type*] [*file*]...

mm

mm [options] [files]
nroff -mm [options] [files]
nroff -cm [options] [files]
mmt [options] [files]
troff -mm [options] [files]

mmt

mmt [-a] [-D*dest*] [-e] [-g] [-p] [-t] [-T*tty-type*] [-z] [*file*]...
mvt [-a] [-D*dest*] [-e] [-g] [-p] [-t] [-T*tty-type*] [-z] [*file*]...

module_dump

module_dump *kernel-file*

monacct

See acctsh.

moo

moo

more

more [-c] [-d] [-f] [-l] [-n] [-s] [-u] [+*linenumber*] [*file*]...
more [-c] [-d] [-f] [-l] [-n] [-s] [-u] [+/*pattern*] [*file*]...
page [-c] [-d] [-f] [-l] [-n] [-s] [-u] [+*linenumber*] [*file*]...
page [-c] [-d] [-f] [-l] [-n] [-s] [-u] [+/*pattern*] [*file*]...

mount

mount [-p]
mount -a [f] [r] [v] [-t *type*] [-T *type*]
mount [-f] [r] [v] [-t *type*] [-T *type*] [-o *options*] *device-file*
mount-point
umount [-v] -h *host*
umount -a [v]
umount [-v] [*device-file*]...
umount [-v] [*mount-point*]...

mountd

rpc.mountd [-n]

mptx

nroff -mptx [options] [files]
troff -mptx [options] [files]

ms

nroff -ms [*nroff-options*]...
troff -ms [*troff-options*]...

mt

mt [-f*device-file*] *command* [*count*]

mv

mv [-i] [-f] [-] *file1 file2*
mv [-i] [-f] [-] *file... directory*

mv

mvt [-a] [options] [files]
troff [-a] [-rX1] -mv [options] [files]

mvt

See mmt.

named

named [-d *debuglevel*] [-p *port#*] [*bootfile*]

ncheck

ncheck [-a] [-i *i-node-numbers*] [-s] [-T*file-system-type*] [*file-system*]

ncstats

ncstats

ndx

ndx *subjfile formatter-command-line*

neqn

neqn [-d*xy*] [-f*n*] [-p*n*] [-s*n*] [-] [*file*]...

netstat

netstat [-a] [-A] [-n] [-f *address-family*] [*kernel*] [*memory-interface*]
netstat [-h] [-i] [-m] [-n] [-r] [-s] [-f *address-family*] [*kernel*] [*memory-interface*]
netstat [-I *interface*] *interval* [*kernel*] [*memory-interface*]
netstat -I *interface* [-n] [*kernel*] [*memory-interface*]

newaliases

newaliases

newconfig

newconfig [-k] [*module*]... [no*module*]... [nonet] [-v]

newform

newform [-a*n*] [-b*n*] [-c*char*] [-e*n*] [-f] [-i*tabspec*] [-l*n*]
[-o*tabspec*] [-p*n*] [-s] [*file*]...

newfs

newfs [-b *block-size*] [-c *cylinders-per-group*] [-f *fragment-size*]
[-i *bytes-per-inode*] [-m *free-space*] [-r *revolutions-per-minute*]
[-s *size*] [-t *tracks-per-cylinder*] [-v] *device-file type*

newgrp

newgrp [-] [*group*]

news

news [-a] [-n] [-s] [*items*]

newunix

newunix [[no]*module*]...

nfsd

nfsd [*nserver*]...
biod [*nserver*]...

nfsstat

nfsstat [-c] [-n] [-r] [-s] [-z]

nice

nice [-*increment*] *command* [*arguments*]

nl

nl [-b*type*] [-d*delim*] [-f*type*] [-h*type*] [-i*incr*] [-l*num*] [-n*format*]
[-p] [-s*sep*] [-v*start#*] [-w*width*] *file*

nm

nm [-d] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-n] [-o] [-T] [-u] [-v] [-V] [-x] *file*...

nohup

nohup *command-line* &

nroff

nroff [-e] [-h] [-i] [-m*name*] [-n*start-no*] [-o*page-range*] [-q]
[-r*letter*[*value*]] [-s[*pages-per-pause*]] [-T*tty-type*] [-u[*boldening-amt*]]
[-z] [*file*]...

nslookup

nslookup
nslookup -*server*
nslookup *host-to-find* [*server*]

nterm

nulladm

See acctsh.

number

number

od

od [-b] [-c] [-d] [-o] [-s] [-x] [*file*] [[+]*offset* [.] [b]]

otroff

otroff [-c*name*] [-b] [-f] [-k*name*] [-m*name*] [-p*point-size*] [-t] [-w] [*file*]...

pac

pac [-c] [-m] [-p*price*] [-P*printer*] [-r] [-s] [*name*]...

pack

pack [-] [-f] *file*...
pcat *file*...
unpack *file*...

page

See more.

pagesize

pagesize

passwd

passwd [*name*]

paste

paste *file1 file2* ...
paste -d*list file1 file2* ...
paste -s [-d*list*] *file1 file2* ...

pax

pax [-cimopuvy] [-f *archive*] [-s *replstr*] [-t *device*] [*pattern*]...
pax -r [-cimnopuvy] [-f *archive*] [-s *replstr*] [-t *device*] [*pattern*]...
pax -w [-adimuvy] [-b *blocking*] [-f *archive*] [-s *replstr*] [-t *device*] [-x *format*] [*path*]...
pax -rw [-ilmopuvy] [-s *replstr*] [*path*]... *directory*

pcat

See pack.

pdp11

See machid.

pg

pg [-*number*] [+*linenumber*] [+/*pattern*] [-c] [-e] [-f] [-n] [-p *string*] [-s] [*file*]...

pic

pic [-T*tty-type*] [-] [*file*]...

ping

ping [-d] [-r] [-v] *host* [*packet-size*] [*npackets*]

pname

pname [-a] [-c *controller*] [-d *disk*] [-s *slice*] [-t *type*] *name*
pname [-p]
pname -a [v]
pname -u *device-file*...

portmap

portmap

powerdown

powerdown

powerfail

See brc.

pr

pr [+*pageno*] [-*columns*] [-a] [-d] [-e*ck*] [-f] [-h *head*] [-i*ck*] [-l*k*] [-m] [-n*ck*] [-o*k*] [-p] [-r] [-s*c*] [-t] [-w*k*] [*file*]...

prctmp

See `acctsh`.

prdaily

See `acctsh`.

printenv

`printenv` [*argument*]

prof

`prof` [`-a`] [`-c`] [`-g`] [`-h`] [`-m` *mdata*] [`-n`] [`-o`] [`-s`] [`-t`] [`-x`] [`-z`] [*objfile*]

prof

```
#define MARK
#include <prof.h>
void MARK (name)
```

prs

`prs` [`-a`] [`-c`[*date-time*]] [`-d`[*dataspec*]] [`-e`] [`-l`] [`-r`[*SID*]] *file...*

prtacct

See `acctsh`.

ps

`ps` [`-a`] [`-c`*corefile*] [`-d`] [`-e`] [`-f`] [`-g`*grplist*] [`-l`] [`-n`*namelist*] [`-p`*proclist*] [`-s`*swapdev*] [`-t`*termlist*] [`-u`*uidlist*]

psbanner

See `transcript`.

pscomm

See `transcript`.

psdit

`psdit` [`-F` *fontdir*] [`-o` *list*] [`-p` *prologue*] [*file*]

psinterface

See `transcript`.

psroff

psroff [-t] [[-a] [-i] [-m*name*] [-n*N*] [-o*list*] [-q] [-r*aN*] [-s*N*] [-T*dest*]] [[-d*dest*] [-C *class*] [-J *name*] [-h] [-n*x*] [-P *printer*] [-r] [-s] [-m] [-w]] [*file*]...

psrv

See transcript.

pstat

pstat [-a] [-b] [-f] [-i] [-m] [-n*namelist*] [-p] [-r*rate*] [-t] [-u*address*] [-v] [*file*]

pstext

See transcript.

ptx

ptx [-b *break*] [-f] [-g *gap*] [-i *ignore*] [-r] [-t] [-w *n*] [*input* [*output*]]
ptx [-b *break*] [-f] [-g *gap*] [-o *only*] [-r] [-t] [-w *n*] [*input* [*output*]]

pwck

pwck [*file*]
grpck [*file*]

pwd

pwd

query

query [-t[*seconds*]] [-r[*response*]] [-m]

quiz

quiz [-i*file*] [-t] [*category1 category2*]

rain

rain

rc

See brc.

rcp

rcp *file1 file2*
rcp [-r] *file... directory*

rcs

rcs [-a*logins*] [-A*oldfile*] [-c*string*] [-e[*logins*]] [-i] [-l[*rev*]] [-L] [-n*name*[:*rev*]] [-N*name*[:*rev*]] [-o*range*] [-q] [-s*state*[:*rev*]] [-t[*txtfile*]] [-u[*rev*]] [-U] *files*

rcsdiff

rcsdiff [-b] [-c] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-i] [-n] [-t] [-w] [-r*rev1*] [-r*rev2*] *file* ...

rcsintro

rcsmerge

rcsmerge -r*rev1* [-r*rev2*] [-p] *file*

rcvhex

rcvhex [-p *port*] [-c *command*] *file*

rdist

rdist [-b] [-d*var=value*] [-f*distfile*] [-h] [-i] [-m*host*] [-n] [-q] [-R] [-v] [-w] [-y] [*name*]...
rdist [-b] -c *name*... [-h] [-i] [-n] [-q] [-R] [-v] [-w] [-y] [*login*@] *host* [:*dest*]

rdump

See dump.bsd.

read_disk

read_disk

reboot

reboot [-h] [-l] [-n] [-q]

red

See ed.

refer

refer [-a[*n*]] [-b] [-B[*l.m*]] [-c *keys*] [-e] [-f*n*] [-k*x*] [-l[*m,n*]] [-n] [-p *bib*] [-P] [-s *keys*] [-S] [*file*]...

regcmp

regcmp [-] *file*...

regexp

```
#define INIT declarations
#define GETC() getc-code
#define PEEKC() peekc-code
#define UNGETC (c) ungetc-code
#define RETURN (pointer) return-code
#define ERROR (val) errors-code
#include <regexp.h>
char *compile(instring, expbuf, endbuf, eof)
char *instring, *expbuf, *endbuf;
int  eof ;
int step(string, exbuf)
char *string, *exbuf;
extern char *loc1, *loc2, *locs;
extern int circf, sed, nbra;
```

reject

reject [-r [*reason*]] [*destination*]...

remlogin

remlogin -h *host-name terminal-type*
remlogin -h *host-name* -p
remlogin -r *host-name*

remsh

remsh *rhost* [-l *username*] [-n] [*command*]

remshd

in.remshd *host.port*

reset

See tset.

restore

```
    restore i [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [s] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...

restore r [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [s] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...

restore R [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [s] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...

restore t [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [s] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...  [archived-file]...

restore x [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [s] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...  [archived-file]...

rrestore i [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [o] [s] [-Ttype] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...

rrestore r [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [o] [s] [-Ttype] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...

rrestore R [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [o] [s] [-Ttype] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...

rrestore t [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [o] [s] [-Ttype] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...
    [archived-file]...

rrestore x [b] [f] [F] [h] [m] [o] [s] [-Ttype] [v] [y] [bfFs-arg]...
    [archived-file]...
```

rev

```
    rev  [file]...
```

revnetgroup

```
    revnetgroup [-h] [-u]
```

rexecd

```
    in.rexecd host.port
```

rez

```
    rez [-a] [-align  word-type] [-c  reator] [-d  macro-assignment]...
    [-i  include-dir]... [-o  output-file] [-ov] [-p] [-rd] [-ro]
    [-s  res-include-dir]... [-t  type] [-u  macro]
    [resource-description-file]...
```

rlog

```
    rlog [-ddates] [-h] [-l[lockers]] [-L] [-rrevisions] [-R] [-sstates]
    [-t] [-w[logins]] file...
```

rlogin

rlogin *rhost* [-8] [-e*c*] [-l *username*]

rlogind

in.rlogind *host.port*

rm

rm [-f] [-i] [-r] *file*...
rmdir *dir*...

rmail

rmail [-D*domain-name*] [-T] *login-name* ...

rmdel

rmdel -r *SID* [*file*]...

rmdir

See rm.

robots

robots

roffbib

roffbib [-e] [-h] [-m *name*] [-n*start-no*] [-o*page-range*]
-r*letter*[*integer*] [-s*N*] [-T*tty-type*] [-x] [*file*]...

route

route [-f] [-n] *command* [*net* | *host*] *destination gateway* [*metric*]

routed

in.routed [-d] [-g] [-q] [-s] [-t] [*logfile*]

rpc.lockd

rpc.lockd [-g *grace-period*] [-t *timeout*]

rpc.statd

rpc.statd

rpc.yppasswdd

See yppasswdd.

rpcgen

`rpcgen` *input-file*
`rpcgen -c` [`-o` *output-file*] [*input-file*]
`rpcgen -h` [`-o` *output-file*] [*input-file*]
`rpcgen -l` [`-o` *output-file*] [*input-file*]
`rpcgen -m` [`-o` *output-file*] [*input-file*]
`rpcgen -s` *transport* [`-o` *output-file*] [*input-file*]

rpcinfo

`rpcinfo -p` [*host*]
`rpcinfo -u` *host program-number version-number*
`rpcinfo -t` *host program-number version-number*

rrestore

See `restore`.

rsh

See `sh`.

rstatd

`rpc.rstatd`

runacct

`runacct` [*mmdd* [*state*]]

rup

`rup` [`-h`] [`-l`] [`-t`] [*host*]...

ruptime

`ruptime` [`-a`] [`-l`] [`-t`] [`-u`]

rusers

`rusers` [`-a`] [`-h`] [`-i`] [`-l`] [`-u`] [*host*]...

rusersd

`rpc.rusersd`

rwall

`rwall` *hosts*
`rwall -n` *netgroup*...
`rwall -h` *host* `-n` *netgroup*

rwalld

`rpc.rwalld`

rwho

`rwho [-a]`

rwhod

`in.rwhod`

sa1

See `sadc`.

sa2

See `sadc`.

sact

`sact [-]` *file...*

sadc

`sadc` [*t n*] [*file*]
`sa1` [*t n*]
`sa2 [-a] [-A] [-b] [-c] [-e`*time*`] [-i`*sec*`] [-m] [-q] [-s`*time*`] [-u] [-v]`
`[-w] [-y]`

sag

`sag [-e` *time*`] [-f` *file*`] [-i` *sec*`] [-s` *time*`] [-T` *term*`] [-x` *spec*`]`
`[-y` *spec*`]`

sar

`sar [-a] [-A] [-b] [-c] [-m] [-q] [-u] [-v] [-w] [-y] [-o`*file*`]` *t* [*n*]
`sar [-a] [-A] [-b] [-c] [-e`*time*`] [-f`*file*`] [-i`*sec*`] [-m] [-q] [-s`*time*`]`
`[-u] [-v] [-w] [-y]`

sccs

`sccs` *command* [*flags*] [*args*] `[-d`*path*`] [-p`*path*`] [-r]`

sccsdiff

`sccsdiff -r`*delta1* `-r`*delta2* `[-p] [-s`*n*`]` *file...*

sccstorcs

`sccstorcs [-t] [-v]` *sccsfile ...*

script

```
script [-a] [file]
```

sdb

```
sdb [-w] [-W] [objfile  [corfile  [directory]]]
```

sdiff

```
sdiff [-l] [-o  output] [-s] [-w  cols] file1  file2
```

sed

```
sed [-n] -e  command-line-script  [file  ]...
sed [-n] -f  scriptfile  [file  ]...
```

sendmail

```
sendmail -bd -bi -bm -bp -bs -bt -bv -bz -Cconfiguration-file
-ddebug-level -Ffull-name -fname -hhop-count -n
-oconfiguration-option value -q[interval] -rname -t -v [address]...
```

setfile

```
setfile [-aattribute-string] [-ccreator]
[-lhorizontal-pixels , vertical-pixels] [-ttype] [data-file]...
```

setport

```
setport -o [-s  baud-rate] tty...
setport -r [-s  baud-rate] tty...
```

settimezone

```
settimezone
```

sh

```
sh [-c  string] [-i] [-r] [-s] [-a] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-k] [-n] [-t] [-u]
[-v] [-x] [args]...]
rsh [-c  string] [-i] [-r] [-s] [-a] [-e] [-f] [-h] [-k] [-n] [-t] [-u]
[-v] [-x] [args]...]
```

shl

```
shl
```

showmount

```
showmount [-a] [-d] [- e] [host]
```

shutacct

See `acctsh`.

shutdown

`shutdown` [`-g`*interval*] [`-h`] [`-i`*initstate*] [`-k`] [`-n`] [`-r`] [`-y`]
[*timeout* [*warning-message*]]

size

`size` [`-d`] [`-o`] [`-V`] [`-x`] *file...*

slattach

`slattach` [`+c`] [`-c`] [`+e`] [`-e`] [`+i`] [`-i`] *tty local-name remote-name*
[*baud-rate*]

slattconf

`slattconf` [`+c`] [`-c`] [`+e`] [`-e`] [`+i`] [`-i`] *tty baud-rate client-address*
cslip-server-address [*ifconfig-argument*]...

sleep

`sleep` *time*

slip

`slip`

sno

`sno` [*file*]...

soelim

`soelim` [*file*]...

sort

`sort` [`-b`] [`-c`] [`-d`] [`-f`] [`-i`] [`-m`] [`-M`] [`-n`] [`-o` *output*] [`-r`] [`-t`*x*]
[`-u`] [`-y` [*kmem*]] [`-z`*recsz*] [*+pos1* [*-pos2*]] [*file...*]

sortbib

`sortbib` [`-s`*keys*] *database...*

spell

`spell` [`-v`] [`-b`] [`-x`] [`-l`] [`+local-file`] [*file*]...
`hashmake`
`spellin` *n*
`hashcheck` *spelling-list*

spellin

See `spell`.

spline

spline [-a] [-k] [-n] [-p] [-x*lower* [*upper*]]

split

split [-] [-*n*] [*file* [*output-file*]...]

spray

spray *host* [-c *count*] [-l *length*]

sprayd

rpc.sprayd

ssp

ssp [-] [*name*]...

startmac

startmac [-f *findername*] [-m *memsize*] [-o *name*[=*value*]]
[-P *patchfile*] [-s *sysfolder*] [-S *systemfile*]
startmac24 [-f *findername*] [-m *memsize*] [-o *name*[=*value*]]
[-P *patchfile*] [-s *sysfolder*] [-S *systemfile*] [-u *user*] *startup-app*

startmac24

See startmac.

StartMonitor

StartMonitor

startmsg

startmsg -
startmsg [-d *pcntdone*] [-m *msgselector* [-n *nextphase*]
[-p *numphases*] [-q] [*substr1*...*substr4*]]

startup

startup

startup

See acctsh.

StartupShell

stat

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
```

statd

See `rpc.statd`.

stdhosts

`stdhosts` *file*

strings

`strings [-] [-o] [-`*number*`]` *file...*

strip

`strip [-l] [-r] [-s] [-V] [-x]` *file...*

stty

`stty [-a] [-g] [-n` *file*`] [`*options*`]`

style

`style [-a] [-e] [-l` *num*`] [-ml] [-mm] [-p] [-P] [-r` *num*`]` *file...*

su

`su [-] [`*name*`[`*arg ...*`]]`

subj

`subj` *file...*

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`sum [-r]` *file...*

sumdir

`sumdir [`*directories*`]`

swap

`swap -a [`*swapdev* `[`*swaplow* `[`*swaplen*`]]]`
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`sync`

sysinitrc

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syslinetcb

sysline [+*seconds*] [-b] [-c] [-d] [-D] [-e] [-h] [-H *remote*] [-i] [-j] [-l] [-m] [-p] [-q] [-r] [-s]

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syslogd [-d] [-f*configfile*] [-m*markinterval*]

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systemfolder [-f] [-u *user*]
systemfolder24 [-f] [-u *user*]

systemfolder24

See systemfolder.

tabs

tabs [*tabspec*] [+m[*n*]] [-T*type*]

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tail [±[*number*][[b][f]]] [*file*]
tail [±[*number*][[c][f]]] [*file*]
tail [±[*number*][[l][f]]] [*file*]

talk

talk *user* [*ttyname*]

talkd

in.talkd

tar

tar [-]c[0...7[*density*]][ilvbBdfs] [*bBdfs-arg*]... *file*...
tar [-]r[0...7[*density*]][ilvbBdfs] [*bBdfs-arg*]... *file*...
tar [-]t[0...7][ivw][f *archive*] [*file-in-archive*]...
tar [-]u[0...7[*density*]][ilvbBdfs] [*bBdfs-arg*]... *file*...
tar [-]x[0...7][timovw[f *archive*] [*file-in-archive*]...

tbl

tbl [-TX] [*file*]...

tc

tc [-a *n*] [-e] [-o *list*] [-t] [*file*]...

tcb

command-line | tcb >/dev/rmt/tc*x*

tcp

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
s = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
```

tee

`tee` [`-i`] [`-a`] [*file*]...

telinit

See `init`.

telnet

`telnet` *host* [*port*]
`telnet`

telnetd

`in.telnetd`

term

test

`test` [*expr*]

TextEditor

`TextEditor` [*file*]...

tftp

`tftp` [*host*]

tftpd

`in.tftpd` [`-d`] [`-s`] [*home-directory*]

tic

`tic` [`-v`[*n*]] *file*...

time

`time` *command*

timex

`timex` [`-o`] [`-p`[`fhkmrt`]] [`-s`] *command*

tip

tip [-v] [-*speed]* *system-name*
tip [-v] [-*speed*] *phone-number*

touch

touch [-a] [-c] [-m] [*mmddhhmm*[*yy*]] *file*...

tp

tp d[[0...7] [i] [m] [v] [w]] [*file-in-archive*]...
tp r[[0...7] [c] [i] [m] [v] [w]] [*file-in-archive*]...
tp t[[0...7] [i] [m] [v] [w]] [*file-in-archive*]...
tp u[[0...7] [c] [i] [m] [v] [w]] [*file-in-archive*]...
tp x[[0...7] [f] [i] [m] [v] [w]] [*file-in-archive*]...

tplot

tplot [-T*terminal* [-e *raster-file*]]

tput

tput [-T*type*] *capname*

tr

tr [-c] [-d] [-s] [*string1* [*string2*]]

transcript

psbanner
pscomm
psinterface
psrv
pstext

trek

trek [[-a] *file*]

troff

troff [-] [-a] [-i] [-m*name*] [-n*N*] [-o*list*] [-q] [-r*aN*] [-s*N*]
[-T*dest*] [*file*...]

troff

trpt

trpt [-a] [-j] [-p*hex-address*] [-s] [-t] [*system*[*core*]]

true

true
false

tset

tset [-] [-a *type*] [-A] [-d *type*] [-e*c*] [-E*c*] [-k*c*] [-l] [-m *port*]
[-p *type*] [-Q] [-r] [-s] [-S]
reset

tsort

tsort [*file*]

ttt

ttt
cubic

tty

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tty_add [-r] [-g*label*] *device-file-name...*
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tty_kill

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tunefs

tunefs [-a *maxcontig*] [-d *rotdelay*] [-e *maxbpg*] [-m *free-space*]
[-o *optimization*] [-p] *disk-device-file*

turnacct

See acctsh.

twinkle

twinkle [-] [+] [s *file*] [*density1* [*density2*]]

types

#include <sys/types.h>

tzdump

tzdump [-c *cutoffyear*] [-v] [*zone*]...

tzic

`tzic` [`-d` *directory*] [`-l` *localtime-link*] [`-L` *leap-file*] [`-p` *posixrules-link*] [`-s`] [`-v`] [*source-file*]...

u3b

See `machid`.

u3b15

See `machid`.

u3b2

See `machid`.

u3b5

See `machid`.

ucbdiff

`ucbdiff` [`-b`] [`-c`] [`-e`] [`-f`] [`-h`] [`-i`] [`-l`] [`-n`] [`-r`] [`-s`] [`-S` *file*] [`-t`] [`-w`] *dir1 dir2*
`ucbdiff` [`-b`] [`-c`] [`-e`] [`-f`] [`-h`] [`-i`] [`-n`] [`-t`] [`-w`] *file1 file2*
`ucbdiff` [`-b`] [`-D`*string*] [`-i`] [`-w`] *file1 file2*

ucbdiff3

`ucbdiff3` [`-e`] [`-E`] [`-x`[*-3*]] [`-X`[*-3*]] *ver1 ver2 ver3*

udp

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
s=socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
```

ul

`ul` [`-t` *terminal*] [*file*]...

umount

See `mount`.

uname

`uname` [`-a`] [`-m`] [`-n`] [`-r`] [`-s`] [`-v`]

uncompact

See `compact`.

uncompress

See compress.

uncompressdir

See compress.

unexpand

See expand.

unget

unget [-n] [-r*SID*] [-s] *file...*

uniq

uniq [-c] [-d] [+*num*] [-*num*] [-u] [*infile* [*outfile*]]

units

units

unpack

See pack.

updater

updater [d] [r] [u] *local remote...*
updater [p] [r] [u] *local remote...*
updater [t] [r] [u] *local remote...*

uptime

uptime

users

users [*file*]

uucheck

uucheck [-v] [-x*debug-level*]

uucico

uucico [-c*device-type*] [-d*spool-directory*] [-f] [-i*interface*] [-r*mode*] [-s*system*] [-u*login-name*] [-x*debug-level*]

uucleanup

uucleanup [-C*days*] [-D*days*] [-m*string*] [-o*days*] [-s*system*] [-W*days*] [-X*days*] [-x*debug-level*]

uucp

uucp [-c] [-C] [-d] [-f] [-g*grade*] [-j] [-m] [-n*login-name*] [-r]
[-s*file*] [-x*debug-level*] *source-file destination-file*

uucpd

/etc/uucpd

uudecode

See uuencode.

uudemon.admin

uudemon.admin

uudemon.cleanup

uudemon.cleanup

uudemon.hour

uudemon.hour

uudemon.poll

uudemon.poll

uuencode

uuencode [*source-file*] *decoded-name*
uudecode [*encoded-file*]

uuglist

uuglist [-l] [-u] [-x*debug-level*]

uulog

uulog [-cqx] [-l[*hours*]] [-*lines*] [-f*system*] [*system*]...
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uuname

uuname [-c] [-l]

uupick

See uuto.

uusched

uusched [-u*debug-level*] [-x*debug-level*]

uusend

uusend [-m *file-permission*] -r *sourcefile system1* ! ...*remotefile*

uustat

uustat [-a] [-S*job-status*] [[-j] [-s*system*]] [-u*login-name*] [-x*debug-level*]
uustat -k*job-id* [-n] [-x*debug-level*]
uustat -m [-x*debug-level*]
uustat -p [-x*debug-level*]
uustat -q [-x*debug-level*]
uustat -r*job-id* [-n] [-x*debug-level*]
uustat -t*system* [-d*minutes*] [-c] [-x*debug-level*]

uuto

uuto [-m] [-p] *file... destination*
uupick [-s*system*]

Uutry

Uutry [-c-*device-type*] [-r] [-x*debug-level*] *system*

uux

uux [-] [-a*name*] [-b] [-C] [-c] [-g*grade*] [-j] [-n] [-p] [-r] [-s*file*] [-x*debug-level*] [-z] *command-string*

uuxqt

uuxqt [-s*system*] [-x*debug-level*]

val

val-
val [-m*name*] [-r*SID*] [-s] [-y*type*] *file...*

values

#include <values.h>

vax

See machid.

vc

vc [-a] [-c*char*] [-s] [-t] [*keyword*=*value*]...

vedit

See vi.

version

`version` *file*...

vi

`vi` [+*command*] [`-l`] [`-r` [*file*]] [`-R`] [`-t` *tag*] [`-w`*n*] [`-x`] *name*...

`view` [+*command*] [`-l`] [`-r` [*file*]] [`-R`] [`-t` *tag*] [`-w`*n*] [`-x`] *name*...

`vedit` [+*command*] [`-l`] [`-r` [*file*]] [`-R`] [`-t` *tag*] [`-w`*n*] [`-x`] *name*...

view

See `vi`.

vipw

`vipw`

volcopy

`volcopy` [`-a`] [`-bpi`*density*] [`-buf`] [`-feet`*size*] [`-reel`*num*] [`-s`] *fsname special1 volname1 special2 volname2*

`labelit` *special* [*fsname volume* [`-n`]]

w

`w` [`-h`] [`-l`] [`-s`] [`-u`] [*user*]

wall

`wall`

wc

`wc` [`-`[*chunk-size*]] [*file*]...

what

`what` [`-s`] *file*...

whatis

`whatis` *command*...

whereis

`whereis` [`-b`] [`-B` *dir* [`-f`]] [`-m`] [`-M` *dir* [`-f`]] [`-s`] [`-S` *dir* [`-f`]] [`-u`] *file*...

which

`which` [*name*]...

who

who [-a] [-b] [-d] [-H] [-l] [-p] [-s] [-t] [-T] [-u] [*file*]
who -r [-d] [-l] [-p] [-u] [*file*]
who -q [*file*]
who am i
who am I

whoami

whoami

whodo

whodo

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worm [*size*]

worms

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wump

wump

xargs

xargs [-e*eofstr*] [-i*replstr*] [-l*number*] [-n*number*] [-p] [-s*size*]
[-t] [-x] [*command* [*cmd-args*]]

xstr

xstr [-] [-c] [*file*]

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yacc [-d] [-l] [-t] [-v] *grammar*

yes

yes [*expletive*]

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ypcat

`ypcat` [`-d` *domain-name*] [`-k`] [`-t`] *map-or-nick-name*

`ypcat -x`

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`ypinit -m`

`ypinit -s` *server-name*

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`cd /etc/yp; make` [*set-name*] [*variable=value...*]

ypmatch

`ypmatch` [`-d` *domain*] [`-k`] [`-t`] *key ... nickname-or-map-name*

`ypmatch -x`

yppasswd

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yppasswdd

`rpc.yppasswdd` *file* [`-m` *make-arg...*]

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ypserv

`ypserv`

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ypset

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ypwhich

`ypwhich` [`-d` *domain-name*] [`-V1`] [*host-name*]

`ypwhich` [`-d` *domain-name*] [`-V2`] [*host-name*]

`ypwhich` [`-d` *domain-name*] [[`-t`] `-m` [*map-or-nickname*]]

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ypxfr

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zcat

See `compress`.

zcmp

See `compress`.

zdiff

See `compress`.

zmore

See `compress`.

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arcsine
- `asin`(3F) — Fortran arcsine intrinsic function
- `trig`(3M) — provide trigonometric functions

arctangent
- `atan2`(3F) — Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
- `atan`(3F) — Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
- `trig`(3M) — provide trigonometric functions

arguments
- `apply`(1) — passes its arguments in batches to a command that is run once per every batch
- `echo`(1) — echoes its arguments
- `expr`(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
- `xargs`(1) — builds arguments based on the standard input, passing them in batches to the specified command which is executed enough times to deplete all the arguments
- `getarg`(3F) — return Fortran command-line argument
- `getopt`(3C) — get option letter from argument vector
- `iargc`(3F) — return command line arguments
- `varargs`(3X) — handle variable argument list
- `vprintf`(3S) — format and output data from a variable-length argument list

arithmetic
bc(1) — processes an arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
dc(1) — desk calculator
expr(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
factor(1) — prints the prime factor of a given number
units(1) — rescales quantities according to a the unit of measure specified
ASA character set
asa(1) — interprets ASA carriage control characters
ASCII character set
strings(1) — finds the printable strings in an object or other binary file
a64l(3C) — convert between long integer and base-64 ASCII string
atof(3C) — converts an ASCII string to floating-point number
ctime(3) — convert date and time to ASCII
ethers(3N) — provide Ethernet address mapping operations
ascii(5) — map of ASCII character set
assembly language
as(1) — assembles files by translating assembler mnemonics to object code
cc(1) — invokes the C compiler
dbx(1) — debugs and executes programs
dis(1) — produces an assembly language listing for a specified file
assertions
assert(3X) — verify program assertion
ATP
atp(3N) — provide a AppleTalk Transaction Protocol (ATP) interface
Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter
daps(1) — invokes the Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff post-processor
autorecovery
escher(1M) — helps you with autorecovery administration
eu(1M) — updates autorecovery files
eupdate(1M) — updates important files for autorecovery purposes
cml(4) — configuration master list file format
backgammon
back(6) — plays the game of backgammon
backing up files
cp(1) — copies files
cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
bcopy(1M) — copies blocks interactively
dcopy(1M) — copies System V File System-style file systems for optimal access time

dump.bsd(1M) — create a dump.bsd archive by making copies of files from a given file system

escher(1M) — helps you with autorecovery administration

eu(1M) — updates autorecovery files

eupdate(1M) — updates important files for autorecovery purposes

finc(1M) — generates a fast incremental backup for System V file systems

frec(1M) — recovers files from a backup tape

restore(1M) — retrieve files from within a dump.bsd archive into an existing file system

volcopy(1M) — copy file systems with label checking

dump.bsd(4) — format of a file-system dump

tc(7) — tape device driver

bad blocks

badblk(1M) — sets or updates bad block information

altblk(4) — alternate block information for bad block handling

banner printing

banner7(1) — generates a large banner

banner(1) — generates a poster

base portion of pathnames

basename(1) — get part of a pathname

base-64 numbers

a641(3C) — convert between long integer and base-64 ASCII string

batch processing

at(1) — run commands at a later time

crontab(1) — aids in the use of the cron process scheduling program

env(1) — sets the environment for command execution

nice(1) — executes a command at low priority

nohup(1) — runs a command so that it can continue to run even after your session has ended

remsh(1N) — invokes to a shell on a remote system

shl(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells

yes(1) — generates y entries in response to requests for input

chroot(1M) — changes the root directory for a command

cron(1M) — runs the clock daemon

baud rate

stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal

getty(1M) — set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines

cfgetospeed(3P) — get or set the value of the output and input baud rate

Berkeley Software Distribution, support for
sigvec(2) — optional BSD-compatible software signal facilities
curses5.0(3X) — provides BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
set42sig(3) — sets the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) 4.2 signal interface
Bessel functions
bessel(3M) — Bessel functions
bibliographies
addbib(1) — creates or extends a bibliographic database
indxbib(1) — builds an inverted index for a bibliography
lookbib(1) — finds references in a bibliography
roffbib(1) — prints out all records in a bibliographic database
sortbib(1) — sorts bibliographic database
big files
bdiff(1) — compares the difference between two large files that are too big for diff to handle
bfs(1) — edits big files
binary-coded decimal
bcd(6) — simulates a punched card corresponding to a text argument
binding
ypserv(1M) — provide Network Information Service (NIS) service
bind(2N) — bind a name to a socket
HOSTNAME(4) — host name and domain name database
blackjack
bj(6) — plays the game of black jack
blank lines in text
ssp(1) — produces single spaced output
block zero information for file systems
bzb(4) — Block Zero Block file format
blocking data
dd(1) — converts and copies a file
tcb(1) — blocks data to 8K for direct input to /dev/rmt/tc*x*
Boolean functions
test(1) — evaluates conditions
true(1) — provides truth values
bool(3F) — Fortran bitwise boolean functions
Bourne shell
sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell
bridges
rtmp(3N) — identify AppleTalk node and bridge addresses

BSD, support for
sigvec(2) — optional BSD-compatible software signal facilities
curses5.0(3X) — provides BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
set42sig(3) — sets the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) 4.2 signal interface
buffering
col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
setbuf(3S) — assign buffering to a stream
byte order
byteorder(3N) — convert values between host and network byte order
C programming language
cb(1) — improves spacing and indentation of C source files
cc(1) — invokes the C compiler
cflow(1) — generates a C flowgraph
cpp(1) — invokes the C language preprocessor
ctags(1) — maintains a tags file for a C program
ctrace(1) — debugs a C program
cxref(1) — generates a C program cross-reference
ident(1) — displays RCS keywords and their values
indent(1) — indents and formats C program source
lint(1) — invokes a C program checker
mkshlib(1) — creates a shared library
mkstr(1) — creates an error message file by massaging C source programs
xstr(1) — reports strings from C programs to implement shared strings
calculate
bc(1) — processes an arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
dc(1) — desk calculator
expr(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
factor(1) — prints the prime factor of a given number
units(1) — rescales quantities according to a the unit of measure specified
calendar
cal(1) — displays a calendar
calendar(1) — provides a reminder service
ceiling numbers
floor(3M) — floor, ceiling, remainder, absolute value functions
change bars
diffmk(1) — marks the differences between two files

character codes
charcvt(3C) — converts the character code to another encoding scheme
character count
sumdir(1) — sums and counts the characters within the files of the given directories
wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file
character frequency
freq(1) — reports character frequencies in a file
characters, general
cut(1) — cuts out selected fields of each line of a file
freq(1) — reports character frequencies in a file
paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
tr(1) — translates characters
wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file
charcvt(3C) — converts the character code to another encoding scheme
conv(3C) — translate characters
ctype(3C) — classify characters
getc(3S) — get character or word from a stream
putc(3S) — put a character or word on a stream
ungetc(3S) — pushes a character back into input stream
eqnchar(5) — special character definitions for eqn and neqn
greek(5) — graphics for the extended TTY-37 type-box
checksums
sum(1) — calculates a checksum
CML
escher(1M) — helps you with autorecovery administration
eupdate(1M) — updates important files for autorecovery purposes
cml(4) — configuration master list file format
code sections
size(1) — displays section sizes of common object files
columns
colrm(1) — removes columns from a file
cut(1) — cuts out selected fields of each line of a file
paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
command interpretation, audit trail for
script(1) — starts a shell that records terminal input and output
command interpretation, windows for
CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
vt102(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

command line generation
- apply(1) — passes its arguments in batches to a command that is run once per every batch
- cmdo(1) — builds command lines interactively
- xargs(1) — builds arguments based on the standard input, passing them in batches to the specified command which is executed enough times to deplete all the arguments

command line interpreters
- csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
- ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
- remsh(1N) — invokes to a shell on a remote system
- sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell
- shl(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells
- StartupShell(8) — interprets command lines such as those used to boot A/UX and check file systems within the A/UX Startup application

command options, help
- cmdo(1) — builds command lines interactively

command-line arguments
- apply(1) — passes its arguments in batches to a command that is run once per every batch
- echo(1) — echoes its arguments
- expr(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
- xargs(1) — builds arguments based on the standard input, passing them in batches to the specified command which is executed enough times to deplete all the arguments
- getarg(3F) — return Fortran command-line argument
- getopt(3C) — get option letter from argument vector
- iargc(3F) — return command line arguments
- varargs(3X) — handle variable argument list
- vprintf(3S) — format and output data from a variable-length argument list

commands
- apropos(1) — locates commands by keyword
- env(1) — sets the environment for command execution
- uux(1C) — runs a command on a remote system
- whatis(1) — reports a brief description for the manual page entry specified
- which(1) — reports the directory path to a file by interpreting PATH and alias settings
- system(3F) — issues a shell command from Fortran
- system(3S) — issues a shell command

commands, device-specific
- clear(1) — clears the terminal screen
- eject(1) — ejects a diskette from the drive
- iw2(1) — prepares data to be printed on the Apple ImageWriter II printer
- mt(1) — manipulates magnetic tape media
- stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal
- tabs(1) — sets the tab stops on a terminal
- tcb(1) — blocks data to 8K for direct input to /dev/rmt/tc*x*
- keyset(1M) — sets the keyboard for the console

communicating, host-to-host through TCP/IP
- ftp(1N) — transfers files by using the DARPA Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- rdist(1) — distributes remote files
- remsh(1N) — invokes to a shell on a remote system
- telnet(1C) — communicates with another host via the TELNET protocol
- tftp(1C) — transfers files via the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
- rwall(1M) — writes to all users over a network
- slip(1M) — assigns a serial line to a network interface
- tftpd(1M) — responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol

communicating, through serial ports
- ct(1C) — runs login on a dial-up line
- cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system
- kermit(1C) — invokes the Kermit file-transfer program
- tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system
- updater(1) — updates files between two machines
- uuencode(1C) — encode and decode a binary file

communicating, through the UUCP system
- uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
- uuglist(1C) — displays the service grades that are available on your system
- uusend(1C) — sends a file to a remote host
- uustat(1C) — controls uucp jobs and provides status information
- uuto(1C) — provide an easy interface to the uucp command, using the public directories
- uux(1C) — runs a command on a remote system

communicating, using AppleTalk
- at_cho_prn(1) — allows you to choose a default printer on the AppleTalk internet
- atlookup(1) — looks up network-visible entities (NVEs) registered on the AppleTalk network system
- atprint(1) — transfers data to a printer by using AppleTalk protocols
- atstatus(1) — displays status information from an AppleTalk device

communicating, utilities for
- biff(1) — enables and disables notification of mail by comsat
- from(1) — displays the mail header lines in your mailbox
- mail(1) — send mail to users or read mail
- mailx(1) — enables you to send and receive messages electronically
- mesg(1) — permits or denies the receipt of messages
- news(1) — displays local news items
- talk(1N) — talks to another user via the terminal
- write(1) — writes to another user
- wall(1M) — writes to all users

comparing files and directories
- bdiff(1) — compares the difference between two large files that are too big for diff to handle
- cmp(1) — compares two files
- comm(1) — selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files
- diff3(1) — compares three versions of a file
- diff(1) — compares two files or directories for any differences
- dircmp(1) — compares the contents of two directories
- merge(1) — merges three files into one
- rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
- sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
- sdiff(1) — reports side-by-side differences between two files in a side-by-side format
- sumdir(1) — sums and counts the characters within the files of the given directories
- ucbdiff3(1) — reports the differences between three files
- ucbdiff(1) — reports differences between two files or directories
- uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file

compatibility
- setcompat(2) — set or get process compatibility mode
- sigvec(2) — optional BSD-compatible software signal facilities
- curses5.0(3X) — provides BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
- set42sig(3) — sets the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) 4.2 signal interface
- setposix(3P) — sets POSIX compatibility flags

compilers
- bs(1) — compiles and interprets bs programs
- cc(1) — invokes the C compiler
- f77(1) — invokes the Fortran 77 compiler
- regcmp(1) — compiles regular expressions with a file
- rez(1) — compiles Macintosh resource files from source code
- rpcgen(1) — generates C source code from a remote procedure call (RPC) source file

sno(1) — runs the SNOBOL interpreter
yacc(1) — compiles compilers (yet another compiler-compiler)
tic(1M) — compiles (translates) terminfo files
tzic(1M) — compiles time-zone information files that are required to set the local time-zone
regcmp(3X) — compile and execute a regular expression
regexp(5) — regular expression compile and match routines

complex numbers
aimag(3F) — Fortran imaginary part of complex argument
conjg(3F) — Fortran complex conjugate intrinsic function

compressing and expanding files
compact(1) — compress and uncompress files
compress(1) — compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files
crypt(1) — encodes and decodes passwords
makekey(1) — generates an encryption key
pack(1) — compress and expand files

concatenation
cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files
paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file

conditional execution
test(1) — evaluates conditions
true(1) — provides truth values

configuration
checkinstall(1) — checks the installation of boards
tset(1) — set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
adduser(1M) — adds a user account
autoconfig(1M) — creates an up-to-date kernel
badblk(1M) — sets or updates bad block information
chgnod(1M) — changes the current A/UX system node name
diskformat(1M) — formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
dp(1M) — performs disk partitioning
getty(1M) — set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines
init(1M) — spawn general processes
kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
line_sane(1M) — pushes streams line disciplines
lpadmin(1M) — configures the lp spooling system
module_dump(1M) — queries kernel files for configuration information
newconfig(1M) — generates an up-to-date kernel
newunix(1M) — manipulates the files that determine the configuration of

a new kernel
pname(1M) — associates named partitions with device files
pstat(1M) — prints system facts
setport(1M) — sets the characteristics of a serial port
settimezone(1M) — sets the local time zone
slattconf(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface and configures the network interface
swap(1M) — adds disk blocks to or deletes them from the swap area
tic(1M) — compiles (translates) terminfo files
tty_add(1M) — modify the /etc/inittab file in terms of enabling serial ports for use as login terminals
tzdump(1M) — displays the date and time for one or more time zones
tzic(1M) — compiles time-zone information files that are required to set the local time-zone
uvar(2) — returns system-specific configuration information
gettydefs(4) — speed and terminal settings used by getty
inittab(4) — script for the init process
master(4) — master kernel-configuration file format

Configuration Master List
escher(1M) — helps you with autorecovery administration
eupdate(1M) — updates important files for autorecovery purposes
cml(4) — configuration master list file format

connect-time accounting
acctcon(1M) — invoke connect-time accounting
fwtmp(1M) — manipulate connect accounting records

connections
cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system
telnet(1C) — communicates with another host via the TELNET protocol
tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system
ping(1M) — exercises the TCP/IP network by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets to a named host
accept(2N) — accept a connection on a socket
listen(2N) — listens for connections on a socket
shutdown(2N) — shut down part of a full-duplex connection
dial(3C) — establishes an out-going terminal line connection
lo(5) — software loopback network interface

console
keyset(1M) — sets the keyboard for the console
ioctl.syscon(4) — console terminal settings file
console(7) — provides access to the console keyboard and screen

constant-width text
cw(1) — prepare constant-width text for otroff
constants
values(5) — machine-dependent values
converters
conv(1) — swaps bytes in COFF files
dd(1) — converts and copies a file
enscript(1) — converts text files to format for printing
fcnvt(1) — converts a file in one storage format to a different storage format
hex(1) — converts an object file to Motorola S-record format
mactoiso(1) — convert between Macintosh encoding and International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding
units(1) — rescales quantities according to a the unit of measure specified
a64l(3C) — convert between long integer and base-64 ASCII string
copying
atprint(1) — transfers data to a printer by using AppleTalk protocols
cp(1) — copies files
cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
csplit(1) — splits files into sections
dd(1) — converts and copies a file
fcnvt(1) — converts a file in one storage format to a different storage format
ln(1) — makes links
pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
rcp(1C) — copies files between two systems
split(1) — splits a file into a specified number of pieces
tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
tp(1) — copies files to or from a tp archive
uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
uuto(1C) — provide an easy interface to the uucp command, using the public directories
bcopy(1M) — copies blocks interactively
dcopy(1M) — copies System V File System-style file systems for optimal access time
dump.bsd(1M) — create a dump.bsd archive by making copies of files from a given file system
restore(1M) — retrieve files from within a dump.bsd archive into an existing file system
volcopy(1M) — copy file systems with label checking
blt(3C) — block transfer data
cpio(4) — format of cpio archive
tar(4) — format of tar header

core image
- fsync(2) — synchronize a file's in-core state with that on disk
- core(4) — format of core image file

cosine
- cos(3F) — Fortran cosine intrinsic function
- cosh(3F) — Fortran hyperbolic cosine intrinsic function
- trig(3M) — provide trigonometric functions

counters
- sumdir(1) — sums and counts the characters within the files of the given directories
- wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file

craps
- craps(6) — plays the game of craps

crashes
- errdead(1M) — extracts error records from a crash dump
- statd(1M) — provide crash and recovery monitoring for network locking services

creating new objects
- mkdir(1) — creates a directory
- mkshlib(1) — creates a shared library
- mkstr(1) — creates an error message file by massaging C source programs
- mkfs1b(1M) — constructs a file system with 512-byte blocks
- mkfs(1M) — constructs a System V file system
- mklost+found(1M) — makes a directory named lost+found to be used by fsck
- mknod(1M) — builds a device file
- mkslipuser(1M) — creates or updates the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database
- newconfig(1M) — generates an up-to-date kernel
- newfs(1M) — makes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
- newunix(1M) — manipulates the files that determine the configuration of a new kernel
- ypmake(1M) — rebuilds the Network Information Service (NIS) maps
- creat(2) — creates a new file or rewrites an existing one
- fork(2) — creates a new process
- mkdir(2) — makes a directory file
- mknod(2) — makes a directory, or a special or ordinary file
- umask(2) — set and get file creation mask
- mkfifo(3P) — makes a FIFO special file
- mktemp(3C) — makes a unique filename
- tmpfile(3S) — creates a temporary file
- tmpnam(3S) — create a name for a temporary file

cribbage

cribbage(6) — plays the game of cribbage

cross-references

cxref(1) — generates a C program cross-reference

lorder(1) — finds the ordering relation for an object library

macref(1) — produces a cross-reference listing of macro files

current directory

pwd(1) — prints the name of the working directory

chdir(2) — changes the working directory

getcwd(3C) — gets the pathname of the current working directory

getwd(3) — gets the current working directory pathname

current host

gethostid(2N) — get/set unique identifier of current host

gethostname(2N) — get/set name of current host

current user

whoami(1) — prints effective current user ID

daemons

automount(1M) — mounts Network File System (NFS) when needed

cron(1M) — runs the clock daemon

errdemon(1M) — calls the error-logging daemon

errstop(1M) — terminates the error-logging daemon

inetd(1M) — starts Internet servers when needed

init(1M) — spawn general processes

lockd(1M) — handle local and remote lock requests

lpd(1M) — supports the Berkeley print spooler ." 4.2 line-printer daemon

nfsd(1M) — invoke the NFS daemons

routed(1M) — invokes the network routing daemon

nfssvc(2) — provides NFS daemons

DARPA Internet

ftp(1N) — transfers files by using the DARPA Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

nslookup(1) — interactively queries name servers

rmail(1) — handles remote mail received via UUCP

tftp(1C) — transfers files via the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)

ftpd(1M) — provide Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service

inetd(1M) — starts Internet servers when needed

named(1M) — provides Internet domain name service

portmap(1M) — converts RPC program numbers into DARPA protocol port numbers

sendmail(1M) — sends mail

stdhosts(1M) — converts Internet addresses to standard form

telnetd(1M) — supports the DARPA standard TELNET protocol

tftpd(1M) — responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol

inet(3N) — provide Internet address manipulation routines
resolver(3N) — provide resolver routines
networks(4N) — network name database
protocols(4N) — protocol name database
resolv.conf(4) — configuration file for resolver routines
servers(4) — Internet server database
services(4N) — service name database
arp(5P) — Address Resolution Protocol
icmp(5P) — Internet Control Message Protocol
inet(5P) — Internet protocol family
ip(5P) — Internet Protocol
tcp(5P) — Internet Transmission Control Protocol
udp(5P) — Internet User Datagram Protocol

DASI 300 terminal
300(1) — filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal

DASI 450 terminal
450(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal

data, blocking of
dd(1) — converts and copies a file
tcb(1) — blocks data to 8K for direct input to /dev/rmt/tc*x*

data, redirecting
cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files
csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell
tee(1) — transcribes data

data streams
line_sane(1M) — pushes streams line disciplines
fclose(3S) — close or flush a stream
ferror(3S) — stream status inquiries
fopen(3S) — open a stream
fread(3S) — produce binary input/output
fseek(3S) — reposition a file pointer in a stream
getc(3S) — get character or word from a stream
gets(3S) — get a string from a stream
line_push(3) — routine used to push streams line disciplines
printf(3S) — format and output string and numeric data
putc(3S) — put a character or word on a stream
puts(3S) — put a string on a stream
rcmd(3N) — routines for returning a stream to a remote command
rexec(3N) — returns a stream to a remote command

- scanf(3S) — convert formatted input
- setbuf(3S) — assign buffering to a stream
- ungetc(3S) — pushes a character back into input stream
- streams(7) — provides an interface for character I/O

data types
- ftype(3F) — explicit Fortran type conversion
- xdr(3N) — provide library routines for external data representation
- types(5) — primitive system data types

Datagrams
- ddp(3N) — provide an AppleTalk Datagram Delivery Protocol (DDP) interface
- udp(5P) — Internet User Datagram Protocol

date and time
- cal(1) — displays a calendar
- calendar(1) — provides a reminder service
- date(1) — displays and sets the date
- leave(1) — reminds you when you have to leave
- cron(1M) — runs the clock daemon
- settimezone(1M) — sets the local time zone
- gettimeofday(2) — get/set date and time
- stime(2) — set time
- time(2) — get time
- ctime(3) — convert date and time to ASCII
- tzfile(4) — time-zone information
- nvram(7) — provides an interface to nonvolatile memory

debuggers
- adb(1) — debugs executable programs
- ctrace(1) — debugs a C program
- dbx(1) — debugs and executes programs
- sdb(1) — symbolic debugger
- fsdb(1M) — debugs the file system
- ping(1M) — exercises the TCP/IP network by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets to a named host
- lo(5) — software loopback network interface

decompiler
- derez(1) — decompiles a resource file

default values
- at_cho_prn(1) — allows you to choose a default printer on the AppleTalk internet
- chsh(1) — changes the default login shell
- umask(2) — set and get file creation mask
- finstallrc(4) — finstall default configuration file
- shells(4) — shell pathnames file

defaults, shell and session type

- `CommandShell`(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
- `chsh`(1) — changes the default login shell
- `Login`(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
- `shells`(4) — shell pathnames file

delayed execution

- `at`(1) — run commands at a later time
- `crontab`(1) — aids in the use of the `cron` process scheduling program
- `sleep`(1) — suspends the system for a specified interval of time
- `cron`(1M) — runs the clock daemon
- `pause`(2) — suspends a process until signal

deleting

- `cancel`(1) — cancels print requests spooled through the `lp` command
- `colrm`(1) — removes columns from a file
- `cut`(1) — cuts out selected fields of each line of a file
- `deroff`(1) — removes `nroff`/`troff`, `tbl`, and `eqn` constructs
- `ipcrm`(1) — removes interprocess communications facilities
- `kill`(1) — terminates a process
- `lprm`(1) — removes jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)
- `rm`(1) — remove files or directories
- `rmdel`(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
- `dev_kill`(1M) — removes device files from a directory
- `killall`(1M) — kills all active processes
- `flock`(2) — applies or removes an advisory lock on an open file
- `rmdir`(2) — remove a directory file
- `unlink`(2) — remove directory entry
- `unmount`(2) — remove a file system
- `insque`(3N) — insert/remove element from a queue

delta files (SCCS)

- `cdc`(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
- `comb`(1) — combines SCCS deltas
- `delta`(1) — makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file
- `rmdel`(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
- `sact`(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing

description files, troff fonts

- `makedev`(1) — prepares `troff` description files
- `afm`(4) — Adobe PostScript font metrics file format
- `font`(5) — description files for device-independent `troff`

descriptor tables

getdtablesize(2N) — gets descriptor table size

descriptors, general

close(2) — closes a file descriptor

dup(2) — duplicates a descriptor

dup2(3N) — duplicates a descriptor

desktop, Macintosh

CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window

device description files

printcap(4) — printer-capability database

termcap(4) — terminal capability database

terminfo(4) — terminal capability database

device file management

tty(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked

dev_kill(1M) — removes device files from a directory

devnm(1M) — displays the current device name

mknod(1M) — builds a device file

pname(1M) — associates named partitions with device files

tty(7) — controls the terminal interface

device files, overview

intro(7) — introduces device drivers and interfaces

device-specific commands

clear(1) — clears the terminal screen

eject(1) — ejects a diskette from the drive

iw2(1) — prepares data to be printed on the Apple ImageWriter II printer

mt(1) — manipulates magnetic tape media

stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal

tabs(1) — sets the tab stops on a terminal

tcb(1) — blocks data to 8K for direct input to /dev/rmt/tc*x*

keyset(1M) — sets the keyboard for the console

Diablo 1620 printer

450(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal

dialog boxes, constructing Macintosh alert

macquery(1M) — posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user

dialog boxes, Macintosh

cmdo(1) — builds command lines interactively

Login(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface

macquery(1M) — posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user dialup communication

- cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system
- kermit(1C) — invokes the Kermit file-transfer program
- tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system
- uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
- uux(1C) — runs a command on a remote system
- slip(1M) — assigns a serial line to a network interface
- uucico(1M) — transfers files as specified by uucp work files
- dial(3C) — establishes an out-going terminal line connection
- dialup(4) — modem escape sequence file
- phones(4) — remote host telephone number database

differences

- bdiff(1) — compares the difference between two large files that are too big for diff to handle
- cmp(1) — compares two files
- diff3(1) — compares three versions of a file
- diff(1) — compares two files or directories for any differences
- diffmk(1) — marks the differences between two files
- dircmp(1) — compares the contents of two directories
- rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
- sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
- sdiff(1) — reports side-by-side differences between two files in a side-by-side format
- ucbdiff3(1) — reports the differences between three files
- ucbdiff(1) — reports differences between two files or directories

directories

- dircmp(1) — compares the contents of two directories
- ln(1) — makes links
- ls(1) — lists the contents of a directory
- mkdir(1) — creates a directory
- mv(1) — moves or renames files
- sumdir(1) — sums and counts the characters within the files of the given directories
- cpset(1M) — installs files in specified directories
- dev_kill(1M) — removes device files from a directory
- getdirentries(2) — gets directory entries
- link(2) — provides a link to a file
- mkdir(2) — makes a directory file
- mknod(2) — makes a directory, or a special or ordinary file
- rmdir(2) — remove a directory file
- unlink(2) — remove directory entry
- directory(3) — perform operations on directories
- ftw(3C) — walks a file tree
- scandir(3) — scans a directory

dir(4) — format of System V directories
directory, current
pwd(1) — prints the name of the working directory
chdir(2) — changes the working directory
getcwd(3C) — gets the pathname of the current working directory
getwd(3) — gets the current working directory pathname
directory string functions
basename(1) — get part of a pathname
realpath(3) — returns the real filename of a file
disassembler
dis(1) — produces an assembly language listing for a specified file
disk accounting
df(1) — reports the used and unused storage capacity for a file system
du(1) — summarizes disk usage
diskusg(1M) — generates disk accounting data by user ID
disk blocks
df(1) — reports the used and unused storage capacity for a file system
du(1) — summarizes disk usage
badblk(1M) — sets or updates bad block information
bcopy(1M) — copies blocks interactively
altblk(4) — alternate block information for bad block handling
bzb(4) — Block Zero Block file format
disk drives
eject(1) — ejects a diskette from the drive
disk partitions
dd(1) — converts and copies a file
dp(1M) — performs disk partitioning
pname(1M) — associates named partitions with device files
getptabent(3) — get partition table file entry
bzb(4) — Block Zero Block file format
dpme(4) — format of disk partition map entries
ptab(4) — partition table file
disks, floppy
cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
eject(1) — ejects a diskette from the drive
pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
diskformat(1M) — formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
finstall(1M) — installs A/UX software from specially prepared floppy disks
cpio(4) — format of cpio archive
finstallrc(4) — finstall default configuration file
tar(4) — format of tar header

- fd(7) — provides an interface to 3.5-inch disk drives

disks, formatting

- diskformat(1M) — formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation

disks, general

- df(1) — reports the used and unused storage capacity for a file system
- du(1) — summarizes disk usage
- eject(1) — ejects a diskette from the drive
- diskformat(1M) — formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
- fsck(1M) — checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system
- fsync(2) — synchronize a file's in-core state with that on disk
- disktab(4) — disk description file format
- fstab(4) — parameter file format
- gd(7) — provides a generic interface to disk devices

display processing

- 300(1) — filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
- 4014(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
- 450(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal
- col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
- colcrt(1) — filters nroff output for terminal previewing
- greek(1) — filters text for vintage display devices
- tc(1) — interprets troff output for use at a vintage display device
- tplot(1G) — interprets plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device
- ul(1) — filters special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

dividing files

- csplit(1) — splits files into sections
- split(1) — splits a file into a specified number of pieces

documentation, online

- apropos(1) — locates commands by keyword
- man(1) — displays the named manual page entries
- whatis(1) — reports a brief description for the manual page entry specified
- whereis(1) — reports the locations of the source, binary, and online help files for a specified command
- man(5) — macros for formatting entries in this manual

domains

- domainname(1) — sets or displays the name of the Network Information Service (NIS) domain
- named(1M) — provides Internet domain name service
- resolver(3N) — provide resolver routines
- HOSTNAME(4) — host name and domain name database
- resolv.conf(4) — configuration file for resolver routines

double-precision numbers

- aint(3F) — Fortran integer part intrinsic function
- dprod(3F) — Fortran double precision product intrinsic function
- strtod(3C) — converts a string to a double-precision number

drawing

- grap(1) — invokes a pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
- graph(1G) — draws a graph
- pic(1) — preprocesses troff files that contain drawings

drawings, generation of graphs and curves

- graph(1G) — draws a graph
- spline(1G) — interpolates a smooth curve

drawings, plotter, filtering for display purposes

- tplot(1G) — interprets plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device

drivers

- console(7) — provides access to the console keyboard and screen
- fd(7) — provides an interface to 3.5-inch disk drives
- gd(7) — provides a generic interface to disk devices
- intro(7) — introduces device drivers and interfaces
- mouse(7) — provides a mouse input device driver
- pty(7) — provides a pseudo terminal driver
- serial(7) — provides the on-board serial ports
- sxt(7) — provides a pseudo-device driver
- tc(7) — tape device driver

DTS 300 terminal

- 300(1) — filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal

duration

- time(1) — prints the elapsed time during the execution of a command
- timex(1) — reports the elapsed, user, and system time during the execution of a command

editors

- TextEditor(1) — lets you edit files interactively through mouse and menu operations
- bfs(1) — edits big files
- ed(1) — edit text
- ex(1) — edit text

nl(1) — processes a file through a line numbering filter
sed(1) — edits a stream of data
ssp(1) — produces single spaced output
vi(1) — invokes the screen-oriented (visual) display editor

effective group ID
getuid(2) — get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
setregid(2) — sets real and effective group ID

effective user ID
su(1) — substitutes user ID
getuid(2) — get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
setreuid(2) — set real and effective user ID
setsid(2P) — create session and set process group ID

emulation, terminal
CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
vt102(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

enablers
enable(1) — enable or disable LP printers
mesg(1) — permits or denies the receipt of messages
accept(1M) — allows lp requests
acct(2) — enable or disable process accounting
phys(2) — allows a process to access physical addresses

encryption
crypt(1) — encodes and decodes passwords
makekey(1) — generates an encryption key
crypt(3C) — generate DES encryption

environment
env(1) — sets the environment for command execution
printenv(1) — displays the value of variables set in the current environment
getenv(3C) — return value for environment name
getenv(3F) — return Fortran environment variable
putenv(3C) — changes existing environmental variable values or adds new ones
profile(4) — setting up an environment at login time
environ(5) — user environment

error functions
erf(3M) — error function and complementary error function
matherr(3M) — provides an error-handling function

error logging
mkstr(1) — creates an error message file by massaging C source programs
errdemon(1M) — calls the error-logging daemon
errpt(1M) — processes a report of logged errors

errstop(1M) — terminates the error-logging daemon
errfile(4) — error-log file format
error(7) — interfaces between processes and error-record collection routines

errors, general
errdead(1M) — extracts error records from a crash dump
exterr(1M) — turns on/off the reporting of extended errors
intro(2) — introduces system calls and error numbers
matherr(3M) — provides an error-handling function
perror(3C) — produce system error messages

Ethernet
checkinstall(1) — checks the installation of boards
etheraddr(1M) — displays the Ethernet address of each Ethernet card in your system
ether(3N) — monitors Ethernet traffic
ethers(3N) — provide Ethernet address mapping operations
ethers(4) — Ethernet address to host name database or YP domain
ae(5) — 3Com 10 Mb/s Ethernet interface
arp(5P) — Address Resolution Protocol

Euclidean distance
hypot(3M) — provides the Euclidean distance function

evaluators
basename(1) — get part of a pathname
expr(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
test(1) — evaluates conditions

execution, general
apply(1) — passes its arguments in batches to a command that is run once per every batch
at(1) — run commands at a later time
env(1) — sets the environment for command execution
launch(1) — runs a Macintosh binary application in A/UX
nice(1) — executes a command at low priority
nohup(1) — runs a command so that it can continue to run even after your session has ended
remsh(1N) — invokes to a shell on a remote system
sleep(1) — suspends the system for a specified interval of time
uux(1C) — runs a command on a remote system
xargs(1) — builds arguments based on the standard input, passing them in batches to the specified command which is executed enough times to deplete all the arguments
cron(1M) — runs the clock daemon
rexecd(1M) — server for remote executions
uuxqt(1M) — handles requests from remote systems to run commands
exec(2) — execute a file

regcmp(3X) — compile and execute a regular expression
sleep(3C) — suspends execution for interval
usleep(3) — suspend execution for interval
execution profile
prof(1) — displays profile data
time(1) — prints the elapsed time during the execution of a command
timex(1) — reports the elapsed, user, and system time during the execution of a command
profil(2) — reports the execution time of an application
monitor(3C) — prepares an execution profile
expanding and compressing files
compact(1) — compress and uncompress files
compress(1) — compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files
crypt(1) — encodes and decodes passwords
makekey(1) — generates an encryption key
pack(1) — compress and expand files
exponents
exp(3F) — Fortran exponential intrinsic function
exp(3M) — provide exponential, logarithm, power, and square root functions
expressions
basename(1) — get part of a pathname
expr(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
expressions, regular
grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
regcmp(1) — compiles regular expressions with a file
regcmp(3X) — compile and execute a regular expression
regexp(5) — regular expression compile and match routines
extended character set
greek(1) — filters text for vintage display devices
factoring
factor(1) — prints the prime factor of a given number
false and true
test(1) — evaluates conditions
true(1) — provides truth values
fields
awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
colrm(1) — removes columns from a file
cut(1) — cuts out selected fields of each line of a file
join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files
paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
sort(1) — sorts or merges files

qsort(3C) — performs a quicker sort

file control

touch(1) — updates access and modification times of a file

fcntl(2) — provides file control

fcntl(5) — file control options

file creation masks

umask(2) — set and get file creation mask

file formats used by A/UX

intro(4) — introduction to file formats

file handles

nfs_getfh(2) — gets a file handle

file handling

chmod(1) — changes the permissions of a file

chown(1) — change the owner or group of a file

cp(1) — copies files

cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive

csplit(1) — splits files into sections

dd(1) — converts and copies a file

fcnvt(1) — converts a file in one storage format to a different storage format

file(1) — determines the type of a file

find(1) — finds files

head(1) — displays the first few lines of a file

ln(1) — makes links

lp(1) — spools print requests to printers

lpq(1) — queries the print spooler for progress information

lpr(1) — spools print requests to printers

lprm(1) — removes jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)

ls(1) — lists the contents of a directory

mkdir(1) — creates a directory

more(1) — show the contents of a file in display-size chunks

mv(1) — moves or renames files

pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format

pg(1) — shows the contents of a file in display-size chunks

rcp(1C) — copies files between two systems

rdist(1) — distributes remote files

rm(1) — remove files or directories

setfile(1) — sets attributes for Macintosh files, such as file type and creator

split(1) — splits a file into a specified number of pieces

sum(1) — calculates a checksum

tail(1) — displays the last part of a file

tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive

touch(1) — updates access and modification times of a file
tp(1) — copies files to or from a tp archive
updater(1) — updates files between two machines
uusend(1C) — sends a file to a remote host
uuto(1C) — provide an easy interface to the uucp command, using the public directories
version(1) — reports version number of files
clri(1M) — clears inodes
ff(1M) — lists file names and statistics for a System V file system
fuser(1M) — identifies processes using a file or file structure
chown(2) — changes the owner and group of a file
close(2) — closes a file descriptor
creat(2) — creates a new file or rewrites an existing one
exec(2) — execute a file
link(2) — provides a link to a file
lseek(2) — move read/write file pointer
nfs_getfh(2) — gets a file handle
open(2) — opens a file for reading or writing
read(2) — reads from a file
symlink(2) — make symbolic link to a file
truncate(2) — truncate a file to a specified length
write(2) — write on a file
fopen(3S) — open a stream
fread(3S) — produce binary input/output
fseek(3S) — reposition a file pointer in a stream
tmpfile(3S) — creates a temporary file
fspec(4) — syntax for format lines for newform

file merging
cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files
join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files
merge(1) — merges three files into one
paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
sort(1) — sorts or merges files
tsort(1) — sorts lines in a file topologically
acctmerg(1M) — merges or adds accounting files

file moving
mv(1) — moves or renames files

filenames
find(1) — finds files
mv(1) — moves or renames files
rename(2) — change the name of a file
ctermid(3S) — generate filename for terminal
mktemp(3C) — makes a unique filename

- realpath(3) — returns the real filename of a file
- tmpnam(3S) — create a name for a temporary file
- fstypes(4) — name-mapping information for file systems

file permissions

- chmod(1) — changes the permissions of a file
- chown(1) — change the owner or group of a file
- find(1) — finds files
- ls(1) — lists the contents of a directory
- chmod(2) — change mode of file
- umask(2) — set and get file creation mask

file pointers

- lseek(2) — move read/write file pointer
- fseek(3S) — reposition a file pointer in a stream

file reading

- cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files
- head(1) — displays the first few lines of a file
- line(1) — reads one line from the standard input
- more(1) — show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
- pg(1) — shows the contents of a file in display-size chunks
- soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
- tail(1) — displays the last part of a file
- read(2) — reads from a file
- fread(3S) — produce binary input/output
- getc(3S) — get character or word from a stream

file regions

- locking(2) — provides exclusive file regions for reading or writing
- lockf(3C) — records locking on files

file scanning

- cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files
- head(1) — displays the first few lines of a file
- line(1) — reads one line from the standard input
- more(1) — show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
- pg(1) — shows the contents of a file in display-size chunks
- soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
- tail(1) — displays the last part of a file
- read(2) — reads from a file
- fread(3S) — produce binary input/output
- getc(3S) — get character or word from a stream

file status

- chmod(1) — changes the permissions of a file
- chown(1) — change the owner or group of a file
- file(1) — determines the type of a file
- find(1) — finds files
- ls(1) — lists the contents of a directory

- setfile(1) — sets attributes for Macintosh files, such as file type and creator
- sum(1) — calculates a checksum
- touch(1) — updates access and modification times of a file
- version(1) — reports version number of files
- ncheck(1M) — locates the filename associated with an i-number
- access(2) — determine accessibility of a file
- chmod(2) — change mode of file
- chown(2) — changes the owner and group of a file
- fsync(2) — synchronize a file's in-core state with that on disk
- stat(2) — get file status
- utime(2) — set file access and modification times
- stat(5) — data returned by stat system call

file system repair

- clri(1M) — clears inodes
- fsck(1M) — checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system
- fsdb(1M) — debugs the file system
- ncheck(1M) — locates the filename associated with an i-number
- esch(8) — validates and repairs file systems from the A/UX Startup shell

file systems, Berkeley

- newfs(1M) — makes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
- tunefs(1M) — tunes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
- ufs(4) — UFS file-system format

file systems, block zero information

- bzb(4) — Block Zero Block file format

file systems, copying to backup media

- bcopy(1M) — copies blocks interactively
- dcopy(1M) — copies System V File System-style file systems for optimal access time
- dump.bsd(1M) — create a dump.bsd archive by making copies of files from a given file system
- escher(1M) — helps you with autorecovery administration
- eu(1M) — updates autorecovery files
- eupdate(1M) — updates important files for autorecovery purposes
- finc(1M) — generates a fast incremental backup for System V file systems
- frec(1M) — recovers files from a backup tape
- restore(1M) — retrieve files from within a dump.bsd archive into an existing file system
- volcopy(1M) — copy file systems with label checking

file systems, display status of

df(1) — reports the used and unused storage capacity for a file system

du(1) — summarizes disk usage

file systems, general

fstyp(1) — reports the file-system type

sync(1) — updates the superblock

automount(1M) — mounts Network File System (NFS) when needed

clri(1M) — clears inodes

devnm(1M) — displays the current device name

exportfs(1M) — exports and unexports directories to Network FIle System (NFS) clients

ff(1M) — lists file names and statistics for a System V file system

fsck(1M) — checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system

fsdb(1M) — debugs the file system

fsentry(1M) — creates an entry in the file-system table

fsirand(1M) — installs random inode generation numbers

fsstat(1M) — reports the state of a file system

fuser(1M) — identifies processes using a file or file structure

mkfs1b(1M) — constructs a file system with 512-byte blocks

mkfs(1M) — constructs a System V file system

mklost+found(1M) — makes a directory named lost+found to be used by fsck

mount(1M) — mount and unmount file systems

mountd(1M) — invokes the Network File System (NFS) mount-request server

ncheck(1M) — locates the filename associated with an i-number

newfs(1M) — makes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system

tunefs(1M) — tunes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system

volcopy(1M) — copy file systems with label checking

fsmount(2) — mount a network file system (NFS)

statfs(2) — gets file-system statistics

umount(2) — unmount a file system

unmount(2) — remove a file system

ustat(2) — gets file system statistics

exportent(3) — get exported file-system information

fstyp(3) — determines the file-system type

fstypent(3P) — gets a file-system-type entry

ftw(3C) — walks a file tree

getmntent(3) — get file system descriptor file entry

mount(3) — mounts a file system

mount(3N) — keeps track of remotely mounted file systems

umount(3) — unmounts a file system

dump.bsd(4) — format of a file-system dump

exports(4) — directories to export to Network File System (NFS) clients
fs(4) — file systems
fstab(4) — parameter file format
fstypes(4) — name-mapping information for file systems
mtab(4) — mounted file system table
rmtab(4) — remotely mounted file system table
svfs(4) — System V system volume format
ufs(4) — UFS file-system format
esch(8) — validates and repairs file systems from the A/UX Startup shell

file systems, maintenance
fstyp(1) — reports the file-system type
sync(1) — updates the superblock
clri(1M) — clears inodes
devnm(1M) — displays the current device name
ff(1M) — lists file names and statistics for a System V file system
fsck(1M) — checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system
fsdb(1M) — debugs the file system
fsentry(1M) — creates an entry in the file-system table
fsirand(1M) — installs random inode generation numbers
fsstat(1M) — reports the state of a file system
fuser(1M) — identifies processes using a file or file structure
mkfslb(1M) — constructs a file system with 512-byte blocks
mkfs(1M) — constructs a System V file system
mklost+found(1M) — makes a directory named lost+found to be used by fsck
mount(1M) — mount and unmount file systems
ncheck(1M) — locates the filename associated with an i-number
newfs(1M) — makes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
tunefs(1M) — tunes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system

file systems, NFS, maintenance of
domainname(1) — sets or displays the name of the Network Information Service (NIS) domain
automount(1M) — mounts Network File System (NFS) when needed
exportfs(1M) — exports and unexports directories to Network FIle System (NFS) clients
lockd(1M) — handle local and remote lock requests
mountd(1M) — invokes the Network File System (NFS) mount-request server
nfsd(1M) — invoke the NFS daemons
nfsstat(1M) — displays Network File System (NFS) statistics
rpcinfo(1M) — reports RPC information
showmount(1M) — shows all remote mounts
spray(1M) — sprays packets

- spray d(1M) — returns information for the spray command
- statd(1M) — provide crash and recovery monitoring for network locking services

- file systems, System V
  - mkfs(1M) — constructs a System V file system
  - dir(4) — format of System V directories
  - inode(4) — format of a System V inode
  - svfs(4) — System V system volume format
- file systems, unmounting
  - umount(2) — unmount a file system
  - unmount(2) — remove a file system
  - umount(3) — unmounts a file system
- file transfers
  - cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
  - cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system
  - ftp(1N) — transfers files by using the DARPA Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
  - kermit(1C) — invokes the Kermit file-transfer program
  - pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
  - rcp(1C) — copies files between two systems
  - remsh(1N) — invokes to a shell on a remote system
  - tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
  - tftp(1C) — transfers files via the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
  - tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system
  - updater(1) — updates files between two machines
  - uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
  - uuencode(1C) — encode and decode a binary file
  - ftpd(1M) — provide Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service
  - tftpd(1M) — responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol
  - uucico(1M) — transfers files as specified by uucp work files
- file types
  - file(1) — determines the type of a file
  - find(1) — finds files
  - magic(4) — magic number file for file command
- file writing
  - write(2) — write on a file
- files, archive
  - ar(1) — maintains a library of files in an archive
  - cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
  - lorder(1) — finds the ordering relation for an object library
  - pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
  - tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
  - ldahread(3X) — reads the archive header of a member of an archive file

ar(4) — common archive file format
cpio(4) — format of cpio archive
tar(4) — format of tar header

files, big

bdiff(1) — compares the difference between two large files that are too big for diff to handle
bfs(1) — edits big files

files, browsing

head(1) — displays the first few lines of a file
more(1) — show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
pg(1) — shows the contents of a file in display-size chunks
tail(1) — displays the last part of a file

files, comparing

bdiff(1) — compares the difference between two large files that are too big for diff to handle
cmp(1) — compares two files
comm(1) — selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files
diff3(1) — compares three versions of a file
diff(1) — compares two files or directories for any differences
dircmp(1) — compares the contents of two directories
merge(1) — merges three files into one
rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
sdiff(1) — reports side-by-side differences between two files in a side-by-side format
sumdir(1) — sums and counts the characters within the files of the given directories
ucbdiff3(1) — reports the differences between three files
ucbdiff(1) — reports differences between two files or directories
uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file

files, compressing and expanding

compact(1) — compress and uncompress files
compress(1) — compress files and directories as well as expand them; support concatenation, browsing, and file-comparing operations upon compressed files
crypt(1) — encodes and decodes passwords
makekey(1) — generates an encryption key
pack(1) — compress and expand files

files, copying

atprint(1) — transfers data to a printer by using AppleTalk protocols
cp(1) — copies files
cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
csplit(1) — splits files into sections
dd(1) — converts and copies a file

fcnvt(1) — converts a file in one storage format to a different storage format
ln(1) — makes links
pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
rcp(1C) — copies files between two systems
split(1) — splits a file into a specified number of pieces
tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
tp(1) — copies files to or from a tp archive
uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
uuto(1C) — provide an easy interface to the uucp command, using the public directories
bcopy(1M) — copies blocks interactively
dcopy(1M) — copies System V File System-style file systems for optimal access time
dump.bsd(1M) — create a dump.bsd archive by making copies of files from a given file system
restore(1M) — retrieve files from within a dump.bsd archive into an existing file system
volcopy(1M) — copy file systems with label checking
blt(3C) — block transfer data
cpio(4) — format of cpio archive
tar(4) — format of tar header

files, device description
printcap(4) — printer-capability database
termcap(4) — terminal capability database
terminfo(4) — terminal capability database

files, displaying status of
file(1) — determines the type of a file
ls(1) — lists the contents of a directory
sum(1) — calculates a checksum
version(1) — reports version number of files

files, dividing
csplit(1) — splits files into sections
split(1) — splits a file into a specified number of pieces

files, FIFO
mkfifo(3P) — makes a FIFO special file

files, finding
find(1) — finds files

files, manipulating
cp(1) — copies files
cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
csplit(1) — splits files into sections
dd(1) — converts and copies a file
fcnvt(1) — converts a file in one storage format to a different storage

format
ln(1) — makes links
mkdir(1) — creates a directory
mv(1) — moves or renames files
pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
rcp(1C) — copies files between two systems
rm(1) — remove files or directories
split(1) — splits a file into a specified number of pieces
tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
tp(1) — copies files to or from a tp archive

files, merging
cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files
join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files
merge(1) — merges three files into one
paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
sort(1) — sorts or merges files
tsort(1) — sorts lines in a file topologically
acctmerg(1M) — merges or adds accounting files

files, Name Information Server
makedbm(1M) — generates a Network Information Service (NIS) dbm file

files, printing
cancel(1) — cancels print requests spooled through the lp command
lp(1) — spools print requests to printers
lpq(1) — queries the print spooler for progress information
lpr(1) — spools print requests to printers
lprm(1) — removes jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)

files, RCS
ci(1) — checks in RCS revisions
co(1) — checks out RCS revisions
ident(1) — displays RCS keywords and their values
merge(1) — merges three files into one
rcs(1) — creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files
rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) — merges two versions of an RCS file
rlog(1) — displays log messages and other information about RCS files
ucbdiff3(1) — reports the differences between three files
ucbdiff(1) — reports differences between two files or directories
sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file
rcsfile(4) — format of an RCS file

files, SCCS
admin(1) — creates and administers SCCS files
cdc(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
comb(1) — combines SCCS deltas
delta(1) — makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file
get(1) — gets a version of an SCCS file
help(1) — provides help information about SCCS commands and messages
prs(1) — displays information about an SCCS file
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing
sccs(1) — performs SCCS subsystem commands
sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
unget(1) — undoes a previous get of an SCCS file
val(1) — validate SCCS file
what(1) — reports identification information for a file
sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file
sccsfile(4) — format of an SCCS file
files, searching for
find(1) — finds files
finding files
find(1) — finds files
flag options
getopt(1) — parses command options
getopt(3C) — get option letter from argument vector
floating-point numbers
atof(3C) — converts an ASCII string to floating-point number
ecvt(3C) — convert floating-point number to string
frexp(3C) — manipulate parts of floating-point numbers
floor numbers
floor(3M) — floor, ceiling, remainder, absolute value functions
floppy disks
cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
eject(1) — ejects a diskette from the drive
pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
diskformat(1M) — formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
finstall(1M) — installs A/UX software from specially prepared floppy disks
cpio(4) — format of cpio archive
finstallrc(4) — finstall default configuration file
tar(4) — format of tar header

fd(7) — provides an interface to 3.5-inch disk drives

flowgraphs

cflow(1) — generates a C flowgraph

font files, troff

makedev(1) — prepares troff description files

afm(4) — Adobe POSTSCRIPT font metrics file format

font(5) — description files for device-independent troff

footnotes

mm(1) — formats documents that contain nroff and mm macro formatting requests

refer(1) — finds and inserts literature references in documents

me(5) — macros for formatting papers

mm(5) — macro package for formatting documents

ms(5) — text formatting macros

format checkers

checkmm(1) — check documents formatted with the mm macros

checknr(1) — checks nroff/troff files

lint(1) — invokes a C program checker

format macros

checkmm(1) — check documents formatted with the mm macros

m4(1) — processes macros for C and other languages

macref(1) — produces a cross-reference listing of macro files

mm(1) — formats documents that contain nroff and mm macro formatting requests

man(5) — macros for formatting entries in this manual

me(5) — macros for formatting papers

mm(5) — macro package for formatting documents

mptx(5) — the macro package for formatting a permuted index

ms(5) — text formatting macros

mv(5) — a troff macro package for typesetting viewgraphs and slides

formatters, disk

diskformat(1M) — formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation

formatters, text

daps(1) — invokes the Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff post-processor

enscript(1) — converts text files to format for printing

eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff

fmt(1) — invokes a simple text formatter

fold(1) — folds long lines for finite-width output device

mm(1) — formats documents that contain nroff and mm macro formatting requests

mmt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests

mvt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests
neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
newform(1) — changes the format of a text file
nroff(1) — text formatter
otroff(1) — formats text for a specific phototypesetter
pr(1) — formats text for a print device
psdit(1) — converts troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
psroff(1) — formats a file through troff so it can be printed on a POSTSCRIPT printer
roffbib(1) — prints out all records in a bibliographic database
tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff
troff(1) — formats and typesets files

Fortran facilities

asa(1) — interprets ASA carriage control characters
efl(1) — invokes the Extended Fortran Language
f77(1) — invokes the Fortran 77 compiler
fpr(1) — filters the output of Fortran programs for line printing
fsplit(1) — splits f77 or efl files
abort(3F) — terminates a Fortran program
abs(3F) — Fortran absolute value
acos(3F) — Fortran arccosine intrinsic function
aimag(3F) — Fortran imaginary part of complex argument
aint(3F) — Fortran integer part intrinsic function
asin(3F) — Fortran arcsine intrinsic function
atan2(3F) — Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
atan(3F) — Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
bool(3F) — Fortran bitwise boolean functions
conjg(3F) — Fortran complex conjugate intrinsic function
cos(3F) — Fortran cosine intrinsic function
cosh(3F) — Fortran hyperbolic cosine intrinsic function
dim(3F) — Fortran positive difference intrinsic functions
dprod(3F) — Fortran double precision product intrinsic function
exp(3F) — Fortran exponential intrinsic function
ftype(3F) — explicit Fortran type conversion
getarg(3F) — return Fortran command-line argument
getenv(3F) — return Fortran environment variable
iargc(3F) — return command line arguments
index(3F) — return location of Fortran substring
len(3F) — return length of Fortran string
lge(3F) — string comparision intrinsic functions
log10(3F) — Fortran common logarithm intrinsic function
log(3F) — Fortran natural logarithm intrinsic function
max(3F) — provides Fortran maximum-value functions

- mclock(3F) — returns Fortran time accounting
- min(3F) — provide Fortran minimum-value functions
- mod(3F) — provide Fortran remaindering intrinsic functions
- rand(3F) — provide a Fortran uniform random-number generator
- round(3F) — provide Fortran nearest integer functions
- sign(3F) — returns Fortran transfer-of-sign intrinsic functions
- signal(3F) — specifies Fortran action on receipt of a system signal
- sin(3F) — provide Fortran sine intrinsic functions
- sinh(3F) — provide Fortran hyperbolic sine intrinsic function
- sqrt(3F) — provide Fortran square root intrinsic functions
- system(3F) — issues a shell command from Fortran
- tan(3F) — Fortran tangent intrinsic function
- tanh(3F) — Fortran hyperbolic tangent intrinsic function

Fortran programming

- asa(1) — interprets ASA carriage control characters
- efl(1) — invokes the Extended Fortran Language
- f77(1) — invokes the Fortran 77 compiler
- fpr(1) — filters the output of Fortran programs for line printing
- fsplit(1) — splits f77 or efl files

full-duplex

- shutdown(2N) — shut down part of a full-duplex connection
- termio(7) — provides a general terminal interface
- termios(7P) — provides a A/UX® POSIX general terminal interface

games

- aliens(6) — plays the game of Space Invaders (A/UX version)
- arithmetic(6) — provides arithmetic problems
- autorobots(6) — plays the game of autorobots
- back(6) — plays the game of backgammon
- bcd(6) — simulates a punched card corresponding to a text argument
- bj(6) — plays the game of black jack
- chase(6) — plays the game of chase
- craps(6) — plays the game of craps
- cribbage(6) — plays the game of cribbage
- fish(6) — plays the game of Go Fish''
- fortune(6) — plays the game of fortune telling
- hangman(6) — plays the game of hangman
- intro(6) — introduction to games
- life(6) — plays the game of life
- mastermind(6) — plays the game of Mastermind
- maze(6) — generates a maze
- moo(6) — plays the game of moo
- number(6) — converts Arabic numerals to English
- quiz(6) — gives associative knowledge tests on various subjects
- rain(6) — animates raindrops

robots(6) — plays the game of robots
trek(6) — plays the game of trek
ttt(6) — play the game of tic-tac-toe
twinkle(6) — plays the game of twinkle, twinkle little stars
worm(6) — plays the game of growing worm
worms(6) — plays the game of worms
wump(6) — plays the game of hunt-the-wumpus
gamma function
gamma(3M) — logs a gamma function
geometry
hypot(3M) — provides the Euclidean distance function
go fish
fish(6) — plays the game of Go Fish''
goto
setjmp(3C) — provide non-local goto
sigsetjmp(3P) — provide non-local jumps
graphics
graph(1G) — draws a graph
pic(1) — preprocesses troff files that contain drawings
spline(1G) — interpolates a smooth curve
tplot(1G) — interprets plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device
plot(3X) — provide graphics interface subroutines
plot(4) — graphics interface
graphs
grap(1) — invokes a pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
graph(1G) — draws a graph
group access lists
getgroups(2) — gets group access list
setgroups(2) — sets group access list
initgroups(3) — initializes group access list
group IDs
id(1) — displays user and group IDs and names
setuid(2) — set user and group ID
group(4) — group file format
passwd(4) — password file
groups
chown(1) — change the owner or group of a file
groups(1) — displays group memberships
id(1) — displays user and group IDs and names
newgrp(1) — logs you into a new group
pwck(1M) — check the password/group files
chown(2) — changes the owner and group of a file
getgroups(2) — gets group access list

getuid(2) — get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
setgroups(2) — sets group access list
setregid(2) — sets real and effective group ID
setuid(2) — set user and group ID
getgrent(3C) — obtain group file entry from a group file
initgroups(3) — initializes group access list
group(4) — group file format

GSI 300 terminal
300(1) — filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal

half-duplex
shutdown(2N) — shut down part of a full-duplex connection
termio(7) — provides a general terminal interface
termios(7P) — provides a A/UX® POSIX general terminal interface

halting execution
kill(1) — terminates a process
killall(1M) — kills all active processes
exit(2) — terminate process
kill(2) — sends a signal to a process or a group of processes
reboot(2) — reboot system or halt processor

handle, file
nfs_getfh(2) — gets a file handle

hangman
hangman(6) — plays the game of hangman

hash tables
hsearch(3C) — manage hash search tables

help, command options
cmdo(1) — builds command lines interactively

help, online
apropos(1) — locates commands by keyword
man(1) — displays the named manual page entries
whatis(1) — reports a brief description for the manual page entry specified
whereis(1) — reports the locations of the source, binary, and online help files for a specified command
which(1) — reports the directory path to a file by interpreting PATH and alias settings

host names
HOSTNAME(4) — host name and domain name database
ethers(4) — Ethernet address to host name database or YP domain
hosts.equiv(4) — files containing a list of trusted hosts
hosts(4) — host name database

hosts

hostid(1N) — sets or displays the identifier of the current host system
hostname(1N) — sets or displays the name of the current host system
uname(1) — displays identification information about the current system
uname(2) — get name of current system
byteorder(3N) — convert values between host and network byte order
gethostbyaddr(3N) — get network host entry
hosts.equiv(4) — files containing a list of trusted hosts
hosts(4) — host name database
remote(4) — remote host description file
rhosts(4N) — trusted hosts file format
slip.hosts(4) — maps login names to Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocl (CSL/IP) client host names

HUGE (constant)

math(5) — math functions and constants

hyperbolic functions

cosh(3F) — Fortran hyperbolic cosine intrinsic function
sinh(3F) — provide Fortran hyperbolic sine intrinsic function
sinh(3M) — provide hyperbolic functions
tanh(3F) — Fortran hyperbolic tangent intrinsic function

hyphenation

hyphen(1) — finds hyphenated words

I/O management

query(1) — queries the user for input
tee(1) — transcribes data
ioctl(2) — requests low-level, input/output operations for specific devices
select(2N) — synchronous I/O multiplexing
cfgetospeed(3P) — get or set the value of the output and input baud rate
fread(3S) — produce binary input/output
fseek(3S) — reposition a file pointer in a stream
printf(3S) — format and output string and numeric data
scanf(3S) — convert formatted input
streams(7) — provides an interface for character I/O

ICMP

icmp(5P) — Internet Control Message Protocol

IDs

id(1) — displays user and group IDs and names
setuid(2) — set user and group ID
auxstartuprc(4) — authorization file that helps password-protect and otherwise secure A/UX Startup
group(4) — group file format
passwd(4) — password file

ImageWriter
- iw2(1) — prepares data to be printed on the Apple ImageWriter II printer

indexing
- indxbib(1) — builds an inverted index for a bibliography
- ndx(1) — creates a subject-page index for a document
- ptx(1) — generates a permuted index

initialization
- tset(1) — set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
- brc(1M) — execute system initialization shell scripts
- init(1M) — spawn general processes
- inittab(4) — script for the init process

inittab file
- init(1M) — spawn general processes
- tty_add(1M) — modify the /etc/inittab file in terms of enabling serial ports for use as login terminals
- inittab(4) — script for the init process

inodes
- clri(1M) — clears inodes
- fsck(1M) — checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system
- fsirand(1M) — installs random inode generation numbers
- mkfs(1M) — constructs a System V file system
- ncheck(1M) — locates the filename associated with an i-number
- newfs(1M) — makes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
- inode(4) — format of a System V inode

Input/Output management
- query(1) — queries the user for input
- tee(1) — transcribes data
- ioctl(2) — requests low-level, input/output operations for specific devices
- select(2N) — synchronous I/O multiplexing
- cfgetospeed(3P) — get or set the value of the output and input baud rate
- fread(3S) — produce binary input/output
- fseek(3S) — reposition a file pointer in a stream
- printf(3S) — format and output string and numeric data
- scanf(3S) — convert formatted input
- soundinput(7) — provides interface conventions for the sound input driver
- streams(7) — provides an interface for character I/O
- vt102(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

installers

cpset(1M) — installs files in specified directories
finstall(1M) — installs A/UX software from specially prepared floppy disks
fsirand(1M) — installs random inode generation numbers
install(1M) — places files in specified directories
mklost+found(1M) — makes a directory named lost+found to be used by fsck
ypinit(1M) — initializes Network Information Service (NIS) maps for master and slave servers
finstallrc(4) — finstall default configuration file

integers

bc(1) — processes an arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
dc(1) — desk calculator
expr(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
factor(1) — prints the prime factor of a given number
abs(3C) — return integer absolute value
abs(3F) — Fortran absolute value
aint(3F) — Fortran integer part intrinsic function
drand48(3C) — generate uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers
rand(3C) — call a simple random-number generator
rand(3F) — provide a Fortran uniform random-number generator
round(3F) — provide Fortran nearest integer functions
strtol(3C) — convert strings to integer

interfaces

telnet(1C) — communicates with another host via the TELNET protocol
appletalk(1M) — enables you to configure and display AppleTalk network interfaces
ifconfig(1M) — manages network interfaces
atp(3N) — provide a AppleTalk Transaction Protocol (ATP) interface
ddp(3N) — provide an AppleTalk Datagram Delivery Protocol (DDP) interface
lap(3N) — AppleTalk Link Access Protocol (LLAP/ELAP) interface
nbp(3N) — perform AppleTalk Name Binding Protocol (NBP) interface operations
pap(3N) — provide AppleTalk Printer Access Protocol (PAP) interface
plot(3X) — provide graphics interface subroutines
set42sig(3) — sets the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) 4.2 signal interface
ypclnt(3N) — provide a Network Information Service (NIS) client interface
zip(3N) — provide a AppleTalk Zone Information Protocol (ZIP) interface

plot(4) — graphics interface
slip.config(4) — establishes the number of available Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) connections
ae(5) — 3Com 10 Mb/s Ethernet interface
lo(5) — software loopback network interface
appletalk(7) — interfaces with the AppleTalk protocols
error(7) — interfaces between processes and error-record collection routines
gd(7) — provides a generic interface to disk devices
intro(7) — introduces device drivers and interfaces
mem(7) — provide an interface for access to core memory
mtio(7) — provides an interface library for magnetic tape devices
nvram(7) — provides an interface to nonvolatile memory
streams(7) — provides an interface for character I/O
termio(7) — provides a general terminal interface
termios(7P) — provides a A/UX® POSIX general terminal interface
tty(7) — controls the terminal interface

Internet Control Message Protocol
icmp(5P) — Internet Control Message Protocol

Internet, general
ftp(1N) — transfers files by using the DARPA Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
nslookup(1) — interactively queries name servers
rmail(1) — handles remote mail received via UUCP
tftp(1C) — transfers files via the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
ftpd(1M) — provide Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service
inetd(1M) — starts Internet servers when needed
named(1M) — provides Internet domain name service
portmap(1M) — converts RPC program numbers into DARPA protocol port numbers
sendmail(1M) — sends mail
stdhosts(1M) — converts Internet addresses to standard form
telnetd(1M) — supports the DARPA standard TELNET protocol
tftpd(1M) — responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol
inet(3N) — provide Internet address manipulation routines
resolver(3N) — provide resolver routines
networks(4N) — network name database
protocols(4N) — protocol name database
resolv.conf(4) — configuration file for resolver routines
servers(4) — Internet server database
services(4N) — service name database
arp(5P) — Address Resolution Protocol
icmp(5P) — Internet Control Message Protocol

inet(5P) — Internet protocol family
ip(5P) — Internet Protocol
tcp(5P) — Internet Transmission Control Protocol
udp(5P) — Internet User Datagram Protocol

interpolator
soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
spline(1G) — interpolates a smooth curve

interpreters
bs(1) — compiles and interprets bs programs
csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell
sno(1) — runs the SNOBOL interpreter
StartupShell(8) — interprets command lines such as those used to boot A/UX and check file systems within the A/UX Startup application

Interpreting commands
csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell

interprocess communication
ipcrm(1) — removes interprocess communications facilities
ipcs(1) — reports interprocess communication facilities status
kill(1) — terminates a process
msgctl(2) — message control operations
msgget(2) — gets message queue
msgop(2) — message operations
semctl(2) — semaphore control operations
semget(2) — get set of semaphores
semop(2) — performs semaphore operations
shmctl(2) — shared memory control operations
shmget(2) — get shared memory segment
shmop(2) — shared memory operations
ftok(3C) — standard interprocess communication package

interval timers
getitimer(2) — get/set value of interval timer

IOT faults
abort(3C) — generates an IOT fault

ISO encoding
mactoiso(1) — convert between Macintosh encoding and International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding

issue

issue(4) — project identification file format

job control

at(1) — run commands at a later time
crontab(1) — aids in the use of the cron process scheduling program
csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
env(1) — sets the environment for command execution
ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
nice(1) — executes a command at low priority
nohup(1) — runs a command so that it can continue to run even after your session has ended
shl(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells
sleep(1) — suspends the system for a specified interval of time
yes(1) — generates y entries in response to requests for input
chroot(1M) — changes the root directory for a command
cron(1M) — runs the clock daemon

join files relationally

join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files

Kermit

kermit(1C) — invokes the Kermit file-transfer program

kernels

uname(1) — displays identification information about the current system
autoconfig(1M) — creates an up-to-date kernel
chgnod(1M) — changes the current A/UX system node name
kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
module_dump(1M) — queries kernel files for configuration information
ncstats(1M) — displays kernel name cache statistics
newconfig(1M) — generates an up-to-date kernel
newunix(1M) — manipulates the files that determine the configuration of a new kernel
rstatd(1M) — invokes a server for kernel statistics
uvar(2) — returns system-specific configuration information
rstat(3N) — get performance data from remote kernel
master(4) — master kernel-configuration file format
mem(7) — provide an interface for access to core memory
launch(8) — launches an A/UX kernel from the A/UX Startup environment

keyboard maps

keyset(1M) — sets the keyboard for the console

keys (encryption)

crypt(1) — encodes and decodes passwords
makekey(1) — generates an encryption key
crypt(3C) — generate DES encryption

keywords

apropos(1) — locates commands by keyword
ident(1) — displays RCS keywords and their values
ndx(1) — creates a subject-page index for a document
subj(1) — generates a list of subjects from documents
ypmatch(1) — lists the value of a specified key in a Network Information Service (NIS) map

Korn shell

ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)

labels

volcopy(1M) — copy file systems with label checking

languages

awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
bc(1) — processes an arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
bs(1) — compiles and interprets bs programs
cc(1) — invokes the C compiler
cpp(1) — invokes the C language preprocessor
csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
efl(1) — invokes the Extended Fortran Language
eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff
f77(1) — invokes the Fortran 77 compiler
ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
lex(1) — generates programs for simple lexical tasks
neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
nroff(1) — text formatter
pic(1) — preprocesses troff files that contain drawings
rpcgen(1) — generates C source code from a remote procedure call (RPC) source file
sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell
sno(1) — runs the SNOBOL interpreter
tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff
troff(1) — formats and typesets files
yacc(1) — compiles compilers (yet another compiler-compiler)

LAP

lap(3N) — AppleTalk Link Access Protocol (LLAP/ELAP) interface

launching Macintosh applications from the command line

launch(1) — runs a Macintosh binary application in A/UX

lexical analysis

awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
lex(1) — generates programs for simple lexical tasks

library management
- ar(1) — maintains a library of files in an archive
- mkshlib(1) — creates a shared library

life
- life(6) — plays the game of life

line counting
- wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file

line discipline
- stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal
- line_sane(1M) — pushes streams line disciplines
- line_push(3) — routine used to push streams line disciplines
- termio(7) — provides a general terminal interface

line numbering
- ld(1) — invokes the link editor for common object files
- nl(1) — processes a file through a line numbering filter
- pr(1) — formats text for a print device
- strip(1) — strips symbol and line number information from an object file
- linenum(4) — line number entries in a common object file

lines, blank (in text)
- ssp(1) — produces single spaced output

lines, filling and wrapping
- fmt(1) — invokes a simple text formatter
- fold(1) — folds long lines for finite-width output device

lines, processing text within
- awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
- colrm(1) — removes columns from a file
- comm(1) — selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files
- cut(1) — cuts out selected fields of each line of a file
- grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
- head(1) — displays the first few lines of a file
- join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files
- line(1) — reads one line from the standard input
- newform(1) — changes the format of a text file
- nl(1) — processes a file through a line numbering filter
- paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
- rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
- sed(1) — edits a stream of data
- sort(1) — sorts or merges files
- tail(1) — displays the last part of a file
- uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file
- wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file

lines, repeated (in text)
uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file
lines, reversing characters within
rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
Link Access Protocol
lap(3N) — AppleTalk Link Access Protocol (LLAP/ELAP) interface
link editor (object code)
ld(1) — invokes the link editor for common object files
a.out(4) — common assembler and link editor output
links, file
ln(1) — makes links
link(2) — provides a link to a file
readlink(2) — read value of a symbolic link
symlink(2) — make symbolic link to a file
listening
listen(2N) — listens for connections on a socket
literary style
diction(1) — locate wordy sentences in a document
spell(1) — find spelling errors
style(1) — analyzes the surface characteristics of documents
locking
locking(2) — provides exclusive file regions for reading or writing
plock(2) — enables a lock process for text or data in memory
lockf(3C) — records locking on files
logarithms
exp(3F) — Fortran exponential intrinsic function
exp(3M) — provide exponential, logarithm, power, and square root functions
log10(3F) — Fortran common logarithm intrinsic function
log(3F) — Fortran natural logarithm intrinsic function
math(5) — math functions and constants
logging in and logging out
login(1) — signs you on a terminal session
logname(1) — gets the login name
newgrp(1) — logs you into a new group
passwd(1) — changes the login password
rlogin(1N) — logs in to a remote system
Login(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
remlogin(1M) — runs on a remote system to log you in
rlogind(1M) — server for remote logins
getlogin(3C) — gets login name
getusershell(3) — generate authenticated pathnames corresponding to executable shell programs
logname(3X) — return login name of user

auxstartuprc(4) — authorization file that helps password-protect and otherwise secure A/UX Startup
issue(4) — project identification file format
passwd(4) — password file
profile(4) — setting up an environment at login time
shells(4) — shell pathnames file

long integers
a641(3C) — convert between long integer and base-64 ASCII string
drand48(3C) — generate uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers
l3tol(3C) — convert between 3-byte integers and long integers
sputl(3X) — access long integer data in a machine-independent fashion
strtol(3C) — convert strings to integer

loopback (software)
lo(5) — software loopback network interface

lost+found
mklost+found(1M) — makes a directory named lost+found to be used by fsck

Macintosh desktop
CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window

Macintosh dialog boxes
Login(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
macquery(1M) — posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user

Macintosh environment, establishing preferences
changesize(1) — changes or displays the fields of the 'SIZE' resource of a file
mactoiso(1) — convert between Macintosh encoding and International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding
systemfolder(1) — create a personal System Folder
keyset(1M) — sets the keyboard for the console

Macintosh or Macintosh-related applications
CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
TextEditor(1) — lets you edit files interactively through mouse and menu operations
changesize(1) — changes or displays the fields of the 'SIZE' resource of a file
derez(1) — decompiles a resource file
launch(1) — runs a Macintosh binary application in A/UX
mactoiso(1) — convert between Macintosh encoding and International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding
rez(1) — compiles Macintosh resource files from source code
setfile(1) — sets attributes for Macintosh files, such as file type and creator

- `systemfolder`(1) — create a personal System Folder
- `Login`(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
- `keyset`(1M) — sets the keyboard for the console
- `macquery`(1M) — posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user

Macintosh resources
- `derez`(1) — decompiles a resource file
- `fcnvt`(1) — converts a file in one storage format to a different storage format
- `rez`(1) — compiles Macintosh resource files from source code
- `setfile`(1) — sets attributes for Macintosh files, such as file type and creator

Macintosh toolbox
- `slots`(3X) — provides ROM library functions

Macintosh user interface
- `cmdo`(1) — builds command lines interactively
- `macquery`(1M) — posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user

macros, format
- `checkmm`(1) — check documents formatted with the `mm` macros
- `m4`(1) — processes macros for C and other languages
- `macref`(1) — produces a cross-reference listing of macro files
- `mm`(1) — formats documents that contain `nroff` and `mm` macro formatting requests
- `man`(5) — macros for formatting entries in this manual
- `me`(5) — macros for formatting papers
- `mm`(5) — macro package for formatting documents
- `mptx`(5) — the macro package for formatting a permuted index
- `ms`(5) — text formatting macros
- `mv`(5) — a `troff` macro package for typesetting viewgraphs and slides

magic numbers
- `a.out`(4) — common assembler and link editor output
- `magic`(4) — magic number file for `file` command

magnetic tape
- `mt`(1) — manipulates magnetic tape media
- `tar`(1) — copies files to or from a `tar` archive
- `tcb`(1) — blocks data to 8K for direct input to `/dev/rmt/tc`*x*
- `tp`(1) — copies files to or from a `tp` archive
- `tar`(4) — format of `tar` header
- `mtio`(7) — provides an interface library for magnetic tape devices
- `tc`(7) — tape device driver

mail handling
- `biff`(1) — enables and disables notification of mail by `comsat`
- `from`(1) — displays the mail header lines in your mailbox
- `mail`(1) — send mail to users or read mail
- `mailx`(1) — enables you to send and receive messages electronically

mesg(1) — permits or denies the receipt of messages
rmail(1) — handles remote mail received via UUCP
talk(1N) — talks to another user via the terminal
write(1) — writes to another user
comsat(1M) — invokes the server for biff
mailq(1M) — lists the contents of the mail queue
newaliases(1M) — rebuilds the database for the mail aliases file
sendmail(1M) — sends mail
aliases(4) — address and alias format used by sendmail

mail system, maintenance of
rmail(1) — handles remote mail received via UUCP
comsat(1M) — invokes the server for biff
mailq(1M) — lists the contents of the mail queue
newaliases(1M) — rebuilds the database for the mail aliases file
sendmail(1M) — sends mail

manual pages
apropos(1) — locates commands by keyword
man(1) — displays the named manual page entries
whatis(1) — reports a brief description for the manual page entry specified
whereis(1) — reports the locations of the source, binary, and online help files for a specified command
man(5) — macros for formatting entries in this manual

masks
sigblock(2) — block signals
sigpause(2) — release blocked signals and wait for interrupt
sigsetmask(2) — set current signal mask
umask(2) — set and get file creation mask
sigprocmask(3P) — examines and changes blocked signals

mastermind
mastermind(6) — plays the game of Mastermind

mathematical text
deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff
neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
eqnchar(5) — special character definitions for eqn and neqn

mathematics
bc(1) — processes an arbitrary-precision arithmetic language
dc(1) — desk calculator
abs(3C) — return integer absolute value
abs(3F) — Fortran absolute value
acos(3F) — Fortran arccosine intrinsic function
aimag(3F) — Fortran imaginary part of complex argument
aint(3F) — Fortran integer part intrinsic function

asin(3F) — Fortran arcsine intrinsic function

atan2(3F) — Fortran arctangent intrinsic function

atan(3F) — Fortran arctangent intrinsic function

atof(3C) — converts an ASCII string to floating-point number

bessel(3M) — Bessel functions

bool(3F) — Fortran bitwise boolean functions

conjg(3F) — Fortran complex conjugate intrinsic function

cos(3F) — Fortran cosine intrinsic function

cosh(3F) — Fortran hyperbolic cosine intrinsic function

dim(3F) — Fortran positive difference intrinsic functions

dprod(3F) — Fortran double precision product intrinsic function

ecvt(3C) — convert floating-point number to string

exp(3F) — Fortran exponential intrinsic function

exp(3M) — provide exponential, logarithm, power, and square root functions

floor(3M) — floor, ceiling, remainder, absolute value functions

frexp(3C) — manipulate parts of floating-point numbers

gamma(3M) — logs a gamma function

hypot(3M) — provides the Euclidean distance function

l3tol(3C) — convert between 3-byte integers and long integers

log10(3F) — Fortran common logarithm intrinsic function

log(3F) — Fortran natural logarithm intrinsic function

matherr(3M) — provides an error-handling function

max(3F) — provides Fortran maximum-value functions

min(3F) — provide Fortran minimum-value functions

mod(3F) — provide Fortran remaindering intrinsic functions

rand(3C) — call a simple random-number generator

rand(3F) — provide a Fortran uniform random-number generator

round(3F) — provide Fortran nearest integer functions

sign(3F) — returns Fortran transfer-of-sign intrinsic functions

sin(3F) — provide Fortran sine intrinsic functions

sinh(3F) — provide Fortran hyperbolic sine intrinsic function

sinh(3M) — provide hyperbolic functions

sputl(3X) — access long integer data in a machine-independent fashion

sqrt(3F) — provide Fortran square root intrinsic functions

strtod(3C) — converts a string to a double-precision number

strtol(3C) — convert strings to integer

tan(3F) — Fortran tangent intrinsic function

tanh(3F) — Fortran hyperbolic tangent intrinsic function

trig(3M) — provide trigonometric functions

math(5) — math functions and constants

maximum values

max(3F) — provides Fortran maximum-value functions

maze

maze(6) — generates a maze

memory, general

pagesize(1) — displays the system page size

swap(1M) — adds disk blocks to or deletes them from the swap area

brk(2) — change data segment space allocation

phys(2) — allows a process to access physical addresses

plock(2) — enables a lock process for text or data in memory

end(3C) — last locations in program

malloc(3C) — provide a main memory allocator

malloc(3X) — provide a fast main memory allocator

memory(3C) — perform memory operations

core(4) — format of core image file

mem(7) — provide an interface for access to core memory

memory, shared

mkshlib(1) — creates a shared library

shmctl(2) — shared memory control operations

shmget(2) — get shared memory segment

shmop(2) — shared memory operations

merging files

cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files

join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files

merge(1) — merges three files into one

paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file

soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input

sort(1) — sorts or merges files

tsort(1) — sorts lines in a file topologically

acctmerg(1M) — merges or adds accounting files

message queue

msgget(2) — gets message queue

messages

ipcrm(1) — removes interprocess communications facilities

ipcs(1) — reports interprocess communication facilities status

mesg(1) — permits or denies the receipt of messages

write(1) — writes to another user

msgctl(2) — message control operations

msgget(2) — gets message queue

msgop(2) — message operations

recv(2N) — receive a message from a socket

send(2N) — send a message from a socket

minimum values

min(3F) — provide Fortran minimum-value functions

modems

ct(1C) — runs login on a dial-up line

cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system

kermit(1C) — invokes the Kermit file-transfer program

tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system

uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system

uux(1C) — runs a command on a remote system

slip(1M) — assigns a serial line to a network interface

uucico(1M) — transfers files as specified by uucp work files

dial(3C) — establishes an out-going terminal line connection

dialup(4) — modem escape sequence file

phones(4) — remote host telephone number database

modification times, file

ls(1) — lists the contents of a directory

touch(1) — updates access and modification times of a file

utime(2) — set file access and modification times

monitor processing

300(1) — filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal

4014(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences a page at a time

450(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal

col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device

colcrt(1) — filters nroff output for terminal previewing

greek(1) — filters text for vintage display devices

tc(1) — interprets troff output for use at a vintage display device

tplot(1G) — interprets plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device

ul(1) — filters special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

moo

moo(6) — plays the game of moo

Motorola S-records

hex(1) — converts an object file to Motorola S-record format

rcvhex(1) — receives and converts Motorola S-records from a port to a file

mounting file systems

automount(1M) — mounts Network File System (NFS) when needed

mount(1M) — mount and unmount file systems

mountd(1M) — invokes the Network File System (NFS) mount-request

server
showmount(1M) — shows all remote mounts
umount(2) — unmount a file system
mount(3) — mounts a file system
mount(3N) — keeps track of remotely mounted file systems
fstab(4) — parameter file format
mtab(4) — mounted file system table

mouse
mouse(7) — provides a mouse input device driver

moving files
mv(1) — moves or renames files

multiplexing
select(2N) — synchronous I/O multiplexing

multiplication
dprod(3F) — Fortran double precision product intrinsic function

name binding
ypserv(1M) — provide Network Information Service (NIS) service
bind(2N) — bind a name to a socket
HOSTNAME(4) — host name and domain name database

Name Binding Protocol
nbp(3N) — perform AppleTalk Name Binding Protocol (NBP) interface operations

name cache
ncstats(1M) — displays kernel name cache statistics

Name Information Server
domainname(1) — sets or displays the name of the Network Information Service (NIS) domain
ypcat(1) — lists the contents of a Network Information Service (NIS) map
ypmatch(1) — lists the value of a specified key in a Network Information Service (NIS) map
yppasswd(1) — changes a login password on the Network Information Service (NIS) master server
ypwhich(1) — displays the host name of a system's Network Information Service (NIS) server
makedbm(1M) — generates a Network Information Service (NIS) dbm file
revnetgroup(1M) — reverses the netgroup file
ypinit(1M) — initializes Network Information Service (NIS) maps for master and slave servers
ypmake(1M) — rebuilds the Network Information Service (NIS) maps
yppasswdd(1M) — handle requests to change a password served by the Network Information Service (NIS)
yppoll(1M) — reports the version of a Network Information Service

(NIS) map that is on an NIS server
yppush(1M) — propagates changed Network Information Service (NIS) maps
ypserv(1M) — provide Network Information Service (NIS) service
ypset(1M) — sets ypbind to a particular domain and Network Information Service (NIS) server
ypxfr(1M) — transfers a Network Information Service (NIS) map to the local system
ypclnt(3N) — provide a Network Information Service (NIS) client interface
yppasswd(3N) — updates a user password on the Network Information Service (NIS) master server
ethers(4) — Ethernet address to host name database or YP domain
ypfiles(4) — the Network Information Service (NIS) database and directory structure

Name Information Server maps
ypwhich(1) — displays the host name of a system's Network Information Service (NIS) server
yppoll(1M) — reports the version of a Network Information Service (NIS) map that is on an NIS server
yppush(1M) — propagates changed Network Information Service (NIS) maps
ypxfr(1M) — transfers a Network Information Service (NIS) map to the local system

name servers
nslookup(1) — interactively queries name servers
ypcat(1) — lists the contents of a Network Information Service (NIS) map

NBP
nbp(3N) — perform AppleTalk Name Binding Protocol (NBP) interface operations

network bridges
rtmp(3N) — identify AppleTalk node and bridge addresses

network domains
ypwhich(1) — displays the host name of a system's Network Information Service (NIS) server
ypset(1M) — sets ypbind to a particular domain and Network Information Service (NIS) server
getdomainname(2N) — get/set name of current network domain

Network File System
domainname(1) — sets or displays the name of the Network Information Service (NIS) domain
automount(1M) — mounts Network File System (NFS) when needed
exportfs(1M) — exports and unexports directories to Network FIle

System (NFS) clients
lockd(1M) — handle local and remote lock requests
mountd(1M) — invokes the Network File System (NFS) mount-request server
nfsd(1M) — invoke the NFS daemons
nfsstat(1M) — displays Network File System (NFS) statistics
rpcinfo(1M) — reports RPC information
showmount(1M) — shows all remote mounts
spray(1M) — sprays packets
sprayd(1M) — returns information for the spray command
statd(1M) — provide crash and recovery monitoring for network locking services
fsmount(2) — mount a network file system (NFS)
nfssvc(2) — provides NFS daemons
exportent(3) — get exported file-system information
exports(4) — directories to export to Network File System (NFS) clients
fstab(4) — parameter file format

network groups
ypcat(1) — lists the contents of a Network Information Service (NIS) map
revnetgroup(1M) — reverses the netgroup file
getnetgrent(3N) — get network group entry
netgroup(4) — list of network groups

network maintenance, Name Information Server
ypcat(1) — lists the contents of a Network Information Service (NIS) map
ypmatch(1) — lists the value of a specified key in a Network Information Service (NIS) map
yppasswd(1) — changes a login password on the Network Information Service (NIS) master server
ypwhich(1) — displays the host name of a system's Network Information Service (NIS) server
makedbm(1M) — generates a Network Information Service (NIS) dbm file
revnetgroup(1M) — reverses the netgroup file
ypinit(1M) — initializes Network Information Service (NIS) maps for master and slave servers
ypmake(1M) — rebuilds the Network Information Service (NIS) maps
yppasswdd(1M) — handle requests to change a password served by the Network Information Service (NIS)
yppoll(1M) — reports the version of a Network Information Service (NIS) map that is on an NIS server
yppush(1M) — propagates changed Network Information Service (NIS) maps

- ypserv(1M) — provide Network Information Service (NIS) service
- ypset(1M) — sets ypbind to a particular domain and Network Information Service (NIS) server
- ypxfr(1M) — transfers a Network Information Service (NIS) map to the local system

network maintenance, UUCP system

- Uutry(1M) — contacts a remote system with debugging on
- uucheck(1M) — checks the uucp directories and files
- uucico(1M) — transfers files as specified by uucp work files
- uucleanup(1M) — removes old files from the uucp spool directory
- uucpd(1M) — handles the transfer of files by uucico over TCP/IP connections
- uudemon.admin(1M) — mails current uucp work status to the uucp administrator
- uudemon.cleanup(1M) — cleans up files in the uucp spool directory
- uudemon.hour(1M) — processes spooled uucp requests
- uudemon.poll(1M) — sets up polling for selected systems
- uusched(1M) — schedules uucp file transfers

network protocols

- getprotoent(3N) — get a protocol entry
- protocols(4N) — protocol name database

network, status

- rup(1N) — displays the status of machines on the local network (RPC version)
- ruptime(1N) — displays the host status of local machines
- rusers(1N) — produces a login list for local machines (RPC version)
- rwho(1N) — displays a list of the active users from all of the systems on the local network
- ether(3N) — monitors Ethernet traffic
- sm_inter(3N) — status monitor protocol

network testing

- ping(1M) — exercises the TCP/IP network by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets to a named host
- lo(5) — software loopback network interface

networks, general

- atstatus(1) — displays status information from an AppleTalk device
- checkinstall(1) — checks the installation of boards
- netstat(1N) — displays network status information
- ypcat(1) — lists the contents of a Network Information Service (NIS) map
- ypmatch(1) — lists the value of a specified key in a Network Information Service (NIS) map
- yppasswd(1) — changes a login password on the Network Information Service (NIS) master server

ypwhich(1) — displays the host name of a system's Network Information Service (NIS) server
appleping(1M) — exercises the AppleTalk network by sending packets to a named host
appletalk(1M) — enables you to configure and display AppleTalk network interfaces
ifconfig(1M) — manages network interfaces
lockd(1M) — handle local and remote lock requests
ping(1M) — exercises the TCP/IP network by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets to a named host
route(1M) — manipulates the routing tables
routed(1M) — invokes the network routing daemon
rwall(1M) — writes to all users over a network
rwalld(1M) — invokes the network rwall server
slattach(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface
slattconf(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface and configures the network interface
slip(1M) — assigns a serial line to a network interface
statd(1M) — provide crash and recovery monitoring for network locking services
ypinit(1M) — initializes Network Information Service (NIS) maps for master and slave servers
ypmake(1M) — rebuilds the Network Information Service (NIS) maps
yppasswdd(1M) — handle requests to change a password served by the Network Information Service (NIS)
yppoll(1M) — reports the version of a Network Information Service (NIS) map that is on an NIS server
yppush(1M) — propagates changed Network Information Service (NIS) maps
ypserv(1M) — provide Network Information Service (NIS) service
ypset(1M) — sets ypbind to a particular domain and Network Information Service (NIS) server
ypxfr(1M) — transfers a Network Information Service (NIS) map to the local system
connect(2N) — initiates a connection on a socket
socket(2N) — create an endpoint for communication
socketpair(2) — creates a pair of connected sockets
byteorder(3N) — convert values between host and network byte order
gethostbyaddr(3N) — get network host entry
getnetent(3N) — get network entry
rwall(3N) — writes to specified remote machines
ypclnt(3N) — provide a Network Information Service (NIS) client interface
yppasswd(3N) — updates a user password on the Network Information

Service (NIS) master server
NETADDRS(4) — network address database
appletalkrc(4) — obsolete AppleTalk network configuration file
ypfiles(4) — the Network Information Service (NIS) database and directory structure
lo(5) — software loopback network interface

news

news(1) — displays local news items

NFS

automount(1M) — mounts Network File System (NFS) when needed
exportfs(1M) — exports and unexports directories to Network FIle System (NFS) clients
mountd(1M) — invokes the Network File System (NFS) mount-request server
nfsd(1M) — invoke the NFS daemons
nfsstat(1M) — displays Network File System (NFS) statistics
fsmount(2) — mount a network file system (NFS)
nfssvc(2) — provides NFS daemons
exportent(3) — get exported file-system information
exports(4) — directories to export to Network File System (NFS) clients
fstab(4) — parameter file format

nodes

uname(1) — displays identification information about the current system
chgnod(1M) — changes the current A/UX system node name
mknod(1M) — builds a device file
rtmp(3N) — identify AppleTalk node and bridge addresses
intro(7) — introduces device drivers and interfaces

notification (mail)

biff(1) — enables and disables notification of mail by comsat

nroff

checknr(1) — checks nroff/troff files
colcrt(1) — filters nroff output for terminal previewing
deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
diffmk(1) — marks the differences between two files
mm(1) — formats documents that contain nroff and mm macro formatting requests
neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
nroff(1) — text formatter
soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff
eqnchar(5) — special character definitions for eqn and neqn
mptx(5) — the macro package for formatting a permuted index
ms(5) — text formatting macros
nterm(5) — terminal driving tables for nroff

null device

null(7) — represents the null device file

numbers

arithmetic(6) — provides arithmetic problems

number(6) — converts Arabic numerals to English

numeric sign

sign(3F) — returns Fortran transfer-of-sign intrinsic functions

NVE

atlookup(1) — looks up network-visible entities (NVEs) registered on the AppleTalk network system

object file

conv(1) — swaps bytes in COFF files

dump(1) — stores (saves) selected parts of an object file

ld(1) — invokes the link editor for common object files

nm(1) — displays the symbol table of a common object file

strings(1) — finds the printable strings in an object or other binary file

cpset(1M) — installs files in specified directories

ldclose(3X) — close a common object file

ldfcn(3X) — provide common object file access routines

ldfhread(3X) — read the file header of a common object file

ldgetname(3X) — retrieves symbol name for object file symbol table entry

ldlread(3X) — manipulate line number entries of a common object file function

ldlseek(3X) — seek to line number entries of a section of a common object file

ldohseek(3X) — seek to the optional file header of a common object file

ldopen(3X) — open a common object file for reading

ldrseek(3X) — seek to relocation entries of a section of a common object file

ldshread(3X) — read an indexed/named section header of a common object file

ldsseek(3X) — seek to an indexed/named section of a common object file

ldtbindex(3X) — compute index of a symbol table entry of a common object file

ldtbread(3X) — read an indexed symbol table entry of a common object file

ldtbseek(3X) — seek to the symbol table of a common object file

nlist(3C) — gets entries from name list

a.out(4) — common assembler and link editor output

aouthdr(4) — a.out header for common object files

filehdr(4) — file header for common object files

linenum(4) — line number entries in a common object file

reloc(4) — relocation information for a common object file
scnhdr(4) — section header for a common object file
syms(4) — common object file symbol table format

octal
od(1) — converts binary data to a displayable form in octal, decimal, hexadecimal, or ASCII

online documentation
apropos(1) — locates commands by keyword
man(1) — displays the named manual page entries
whatis(1) — reports a brief description for the manual page entry specified
whereis(1) — reports the locations of the source, binary, and online help files for a specified command
man(5) — macros for formatting entries in this manual

optimization
cc(1) — invokes the C compiler
prof(1) — displays profile data
dcopy(1M) — copies System V File System-style file systems for optimal access time
kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
sadc(1M) — report system activity
tunefs(1M) — tunes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
profil(2) — reports the execution time of an application
curses5.0(3X) — provides BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
curses(3X) — CRT screen handling and optimization package

overviews
intro(1) — introduces the command and application programs
rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
acct(1M) — present an overview of accounting commands
intro(1M) — introduces system maintenance commands
intro(2) — introduces system calls and error numbers
intro(3) — introduces the subroutines and libraries
intro(4) — introduction to file formats
intro(5) — introduction to miscellaneous facilities
intro(6) — introduction to games
intro(7) — introduces device drivers and interfaces
intro(8) — introduces commands executed from the A/UX Startup shell

ownership, file
chown(1) — change the owner or group of a file
ls(1) — lists the contents of a directory
chown(2) — changes the owner and group of a file

packets

spray(1M) — sprays packets
sprayd(1M) — returns information for the spray command
spray(3N) — scatters data in order to check the network

pagination

4014(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
daps(1) — invokes the Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff post-processor
enscript(1) — converts text files to format for printing
mm(1) — formats documents that contain nroff and mm macro formatting requests
mmt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests
mvt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests
nroff(1) — text formatter
otroff(1) — formats text for a specific phototypesetter
pr(1) — formats text for a print device
psdit(1) — converts troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
psroff(1) — formats a file through troff so it can be printed on a POSTSCRIPT printer
roffbib(1) — prints out all records in a bibliographic database
troff(1) — formats and typesets files

PAP

atprint(1) — transfers data to a printer by using AppleTalk protocols
atstatus(1) — displays status information from an AppleTalk device
pap(3N) — provide AppleTalk Printer Access Protocol (PAP) interface

parser

awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
getopt(1) — parses command options
lex(1) — generates programs for simple lexical tasks
yacc(1) — compiles compilers (yet another compiler-compiler)

partitions

dd(1) — converts and copies a file
dp(1M) — performs disk partitioning
pname(1M) — associates named partitions with device files
getptabent(3) — get partition table file entry
bzb(4) — Block Zero Block file format
dpme(4) — format of disk partition map entries
ptab(4) — partition table file

password file
finger(1) — displays information about the users on a system
pwck(1M) — check the password/group files
vipw(1M) — edits the password file
yppasswdd(1M) — handle requests to change a password served by the Network Information Service (NIS)
getpwent(3C) — get the password file entry
putpwent(3C) — write password file entry
passwd(4) — password file

passwords
crypt(1) — encodes and decodes passwords
passwd(1) — changes the login password
yppasswd(1) — changes a login password on the Network Information Service (NIS) master server
getpass(3C) — read a password
getpwent(3C) — get the password file entry
putpwent(3C) — write password file entry
yppasswd(3N) — updates a user password on the Network Information Service (NIS) master server
auxstartuprc(4) — authorization file that helps password-protect and otherwise secure A/UX Startup

path string functions
basename(1) — get part of a pathname
realpath(3) — returns the real filename of a file

pathnames
basename(1) — get part of a pathname
whereis(1) — reports the locations of the source, binary, and online help files for a specified command
pathconf(3P) — get configurable pathname variables
realpath(3) — returns the real filename of a file

patterns
awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
regexp(5) — regular expression compile and match routines

pause
shl(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells
sleep(1) — suspends the system for a specified interval of time
sigpause(2) — release blocked signals and wait for interrupt
wait3(2N) — wait for child process to stop or terminate
wait(2) — wait for child process to stop or terminate
sigsuspend(3P) — waits for a signal
sleep(3C) — suspends execution for interval
tcdrain(3P) — provide line control functions
usleep(3) — suspend execution for interval

PDP-11 computer
swab(3C) — swaps bytes

peer
getpeername(2N) — gets the name of a connected peer

performance
cc(1) — invokes the C compiler
nice(1) — executes a command at low priority
prof(1) — displays profile data
timex(1) — reports the elapsed, user, and system time during the execution of a command
kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
profil(2) — reports the execution time of an application
monitor(3C) — prepares an execution profile

peripheral device files
tty(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked
dev_kill(1M) — removes device files from a directory
devnm(1M) — displays the current device name
mknod(1M) — builds a device file
pname(1M) — associates named partitions with device files
tty(7) — controls the terminal interface

permissions
chmod(1) — changes the permissions of a file
chown(1) — change the owner or group of a file
chmod(2) — change mode of file
umask(2) — set and get file creation mask

permuted index
mptx(5) — the macro package for formatting a permuted index

pi
math(5) — math functions and constants

pipe
tee(1) — transcribes data
pipe(2) — creates an interprocess channel
popen(3S) — initiate pipe to/from a process

plotters
pac(1M) — gathers printer/plotter accounting information

plotting
graph(1G) — draws a graph
spline(1G) — interpolates a smooth curve
tplot(1G) — interprets plotter instructions for use at a vintage display device
plot(3X) — provide graphics interface subroutines
plot(4) — graphics interface

portability

ar(1) — maintains a library of files in an archive
lint(1) — invokes a C program checker
pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format

ports

ct(1C) — runs login on a dial-up line
cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system
kermit(1C) — invokes the Kermit file-transfer program
stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal
tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system
tty(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked
updater(1) — updates files between two machines
getty(1M) — set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines
setport(1M) — sets the characteristics of a serial port
slattach(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface
slattconf(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface and configures the network interface
slip(1M) — assigns a serial line to a network interface
gettydefs(4) — speed and terminal settings used by getty
inittab(4) — script for the init process
ttytype(4) — database of terminal types by port
serial(7) — provides the on-board serial ports

POSIX compatibility

setposix(3P) — sets POSIX compatibility flags

poster-size text

banner7(1) — generates a large banner
banner(1) — generates a poster

posters, printing text for

banner7(1) — generates a large banner
banner(1) — generates a poster

PostScript®

enscript(1) — converts text files to format for printing
psdit(1) — converts troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
psroff(1) — formats a file through troff so it can be printed on a POSTSCRIPT printer
transcript(1M) — filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers
afm(4) — Adobe POSTSCRIPT font metrics file format
postscript(4) — POSTSCRIPT print file format

power
- powerdown(1M) — turns off power to the computer

preferences, Macintosh
- changesize(1) — changes or displays the fields of the 'SIZE' resource of a file
- mactoiso(1) — convert between Macintosh encoding and International Standards Organization (ISO) encoding
- systemfolder(1) — create a personal System Folder
- keyset(1M) — sets the keyboard for the console

preprocessors, text
- awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
- col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
- comm(1) — selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files
- cpp(1) — invokes the C language preprocessor
- cw(1) — prepare constant-width text for otroff
- daps(1) — invokes the Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff post-processor
- deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
- eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff
- expand(1) — expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
- fmt(1) — invokes a simple text formatter
- fold(1) — folds long lines for finite-width output device
- grap(1) — invokes a pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
- iw2(1) — prepares data to be printed on the Apple ImageWriter II printer
- m4(1) — processes macros for C and other languages
- neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
- pic(1) — preprocesses troff files that contain drawings
- pr(1) — formats text for a print device
- rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
- soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
- sort(1) — sorts or merges files
- ssp(1) — produces single spaced output
- tabs(1) — sets the tab stops on a terminal
- tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff
- uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file

pretty printing
- cb(1) — improves spacing and indentation of C source files
- indent(1) — indents and formats C program source

Print Access Protocol
- atprint(1) — transfers data to a printer by using AppleTalk protocols
- atstatus(1) — displays status information from an AppleTalk device
- pap(3N) — provide AppleTalk Printer Access Protocol (PAP) interface

print spooler maintenance
enable(1) — enable or disable LP printers
lpstat(1) — prints lp status information
accept(1M) — allows lp requests
lpadmin(1M) — configures the lp spooling system
lpc(1M) — controls the operation of the line printer
lpd(1M) — supports the Berkeley print spooler ." 4.2 line-printer daemon
lpsched(1M) — start or stop the lp request scheduler and move requests
lptest(1M) — generates a line-printer ripple pattern
reject(1M) — prevents LP requests
transcript(1M) — filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers

printer testing
lptest(1M) — generates a line-printer ripple pattern

printers, general
asa(1) — interprets ASA carriage control characters
at_cho_prn(1) — allows you to choose a default printer on the AppleTalk internet
cancel(1) — cancels print requests spooled through the lp command
enable(1) — enable or disable LP printers
lp(1) — spools print requests to printers
lpq(1) — queries the print spooler for progress information
lpr(1) — spools print requests to printers
lprm(1) — removes jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)
lpstat(1) — prints lp status information
accept(1M) — allows lp requests
lpadmin(1M) — configures the lp spooling system
lpc(1M) — controls the operation of the line printer
lpd(1M) — supports the Berkeley print spooler ." 4.2 line-printer daemon
lpsched(1M) — start or stop the lp request scheduler and move requests
lptest(1M) — generates a line-printer ripple pattern
pac(1M) — gathers printer/plotter accounting information
reject(1M) — prevents LP requests

printing, Appletalk
at_cho_prn(1) — allows you to choose a default printer on the AppleTalk internet
atlookup(1) — looks up network-visible entities (NVEs) registered on the AppleTalk network system
atprint(1) — transfers data to a printer by using AppleTalk protocols
atstatus(1) — displays status information from an AppleTalk device

printing files
cancel(1) — cancels print requests spooled through the lp command
lp(1) — spools print requests to printers
lpq(1) — queries the print spooler for progress information

- lpr(1) — spools print requests to printers
- lprm(1) — removes jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)

printing, poster-size text

- banner7(1) — generates a large banner
- banner(1) — generates a poster

priority (process)

- nice(1) — executes a command at low priority
- nice(2) — changes the priority of a process

process accounting

- lav(1) — displays load average statistics
- acctcms(1M) — summarizes commands from per-process accounting records
- acctcom(1M) — searches and formats process accounting files
- acctprc(1M) — provide process accounting
- acct(2) — enable or disable process accounting
- times(2) — get process and child process times
- acct(4) — per-process accounting file format
- prof(5) — profile within a function

process groups

- getpid(2) — get process, process group, or parent process IDs
- killpg(3N) — sends signal to a process group
- tcgetpgrp(3P) — gets distinguished process group ID
- tcsetpgrp(3P) — sets distinguished process group ID

process IDs

- ps(1) — reports process status
- getpid(2) — get process, process group, or parent process IDs

process limits

- kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
- ulimit(2) — get and set user limits

process priority

- nice(1) — executes a command at low priority
- nice(2) — changes the priority of a process

process scheduling

- at(1) — run commands at a later time
- crontab(1) — aids in the use of the cron process scheduling program
- nice(1) — executes a command at low priority
- cron(1M) — runs the clock daemon
- alarm(2) — sets a process's alarm clock

process termination

- kill(1) — terminates a process
- nohup(1) — runs a command so that it can continue to run even after your session has ended
- killall(1M) — kills all active processes

shutdown(1M) — terminates processes that support multi-user mode and enters single-user mode
exit(2) — terminate process
abort(3C) — generates an IOT fault
abort(3F) — terminates a Fortran program

processes, general

kill(1) — terminates a process
ps(1) — reports process status
fuser(1M) — identifies processes using a file or file structure
init(1M) — spawn general processes
killall(1M) — kills all active processes
lockd(1M) — handle local and remote lock requests
exit(2) — terminate process
fork(2) — creates a new process
getpid(2) — get process, process group, or parent process IDs
kill(2) — sends a signal to a process or a group of processes
nice(2) — changes the priority of a process
pause(2) — suspends a process until signal
phys(2) — allows a process to access physical addresses
pipe(2) — creates an interprocess channel
plock(2) — enables a lock process for text or data in memory
ptrace(2) — process trace
setcompat(2) — set or get process compatibility mode
wait3(2N) — wait for child process to stop or terminate
wait(2) — wait for child process to stop or terminate
killpg(3N) — sends signal to a process group
popen(3S) — initiate pipe to/from a process

processes, monitoring

time(1) — prints the elapsed time during the execution of a command
timex(1) — reports the elapsed, user, and system time during the execution of a command

processes, signaling

ipcrm(1) — removes interprocess communications facilities
kill(1) — terminates a process

processing unit

machid(1) — provide truth values about processor type
values(5) — machine-dependent values

processors, text

awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
comm(1) — selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files
cpp(1) — invokes the C language preprocessor
daps(1) — invokes the Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff post-

processor
deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff
expand(1) — expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
fmt(1) — invokes a simple text formatter
fold(1) — folds long lines for finite-width output device
grap(1) — invokes a pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
iw2(1) — prepares data to be printed on the Apple ImageWriter II printer
m4(1) — processes macros for C and other languages
neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
pic(1) — preprocesses troff files that contain drawings
pr(1) — formats text for a print device
rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
sort(1) — sorts or merges files
ssp(1) — produces single spaced output
tabs(1) — sets the tab stops on a terminal
tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff
uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file

program debugging
adb(1) — debugs executable programs
ctrace(1) — debugs a C program
dbx(1) — debugs and executes programs
sdb(1) — symbolic debugger

program source
admin(1) — creates and administers SCCS files
cb(1) — improves spacing and indentation of C source files
cdc(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
ci(1) — checks in RCS revisions
co(1) — checks out RCS revisions
comb(1) — combines SCCS deltas
get(1) — gets a version of an SCCS file
help(1) — provides help information about SCCS commands and messages
ident(1) — displays RCS keywords and their values
indent(1) — indents and formats C program source
lint(1) — invokes a C program checker
make(1) — maintains, updates, and regenerates groups of files
prs(1) — displays information about an SCCS file
rcs(1) — creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files
rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) — merges two versions of an RCS file
rlog(1) — displays log messages and other information about RCS files
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file

`sact`(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing
`sccs`(1) — performs SCCS subsystem commands
`sccsdiff`(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
`ucbdiff3`(1) — reports the differences between three files
`ucbdiff`(1) — reports differences between two files or directories
`unget`(1) — undoes a previous get of an SCCS file
`val`(1) — validate SCCS file
`what`(1) — reports identification information for a file
`sccstorcs`(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file
`rcsfile`(4) — format of an RCS file
`sccsfile`(4) — format of an SCCS file

programming, general development tools

`adb`(1) — debugs executable programs
`admin`(1) — creates and administers SCCS files
`ar`(1) — maintains a library of files in an archive
`as`(1) — assembles files by translating assembler mnemonics to object code
`bs`(1) — compiles and interprets `bs` programs
`cdc`(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
`ci`(1) — checks in RCS revisions
`co`(1) — checks out RCS revisions
`comb`(1) — combines SCCS deltas
`conv`(1) — swaps bytes in COFF files
`dbx`(1) — debugs and executes programs
`delta`(1) — makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file
`dis`(1) — produces an assembly language listing for a specified file
`dump`(1) — stores (saves) selected parts of an object file
`get`(1) — gets a version of an SCCS file
`help`(1) — provides help information about SCCS commands and messages
`hex`(1) — converts an object file to Motorola S-record format
`ld`(1) — invokes the link editor for common object files
`lex`(1) — generates programs for simple lexical tasks
`lorder`(1) — finds the ordering relation for an object library
`make`(1) — maintains, updates, and regenerates groups of files
`mkshlib`(1) — creates a shared library
`nm`(1) — displays the symbol table of a common object file
`od`(1) — converts binary data to a displayable form in octal, decimal, hexadecimal, or ASCII
`prof`(1) — displays profile data
`prs`(1) — displays information about an SCCS file
`rcs`(1) — creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files
`rcsdiff`(1) — compares RCS revisions

rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) — merges two versions of an RCS file
rcvhex(1) — receives and converts Motorola S-records from a port to a file
regcmp(1) — compiles regular expressions with a file
rlog(1) — displays log messages and other information about RCS files
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
rpcgen(1) — generates C source code from a remote procedure call (RPC) source file
sact(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing
sccs(1) — performs SCCS subsystem commands
sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
sdb(1) — symbolic debugger
size(1) — displays section sizes of common object files
strings(1) — finds the printable strings in an object or other binary file
strip(1) — strips symbol and line number information from an object file
tsort(1) — sorts lines in a file topologically
unget(1) — undoes a previous get of an SCCS file
val(1) — validate SCCS file
vc(1) — manipulates version control information inside a data stream
what(1) — reports identification information for a file
yacc(1) — compiles compilers (yet another compiler-compiler)
sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file

programming, Macintosh development tools
derez(1) — decompiles a resource file
rez(1) — compiles Macintosh resource files from source code

programming, shell
basename(1) — get part of a pathname
echo(1) — echoes its arguments
expr(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
getopt(1) — parses command options
line(1) — reads one line from the standard input
query(1) — queries the user for input
rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
test(1) — evaluates conditions
tput(1) — queries terminfo database
true(1) — provides truth values
macquery(1M) — posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user

programming, using C
cb(1) — improves spacing and indentation of C source files
cc(1) — invokes the C compiler
cflow(1) — generates a C flowgraph
cpp(1) — invokes the C language preprocessor

ctags(1) — maintains a tags file for a C program
ctrace(1) — debugs a C program
cxref(1) — generates a C program cross-reference
ident(1) — displays RCS keywords and their values
indent(1) — indents and formats C program source
lint(1) — invokes a C program checker
mkstr(1) — creates an error message file by massaging C source programs
xstr(1) — reports strings from C programs to implement shared strings

programming, using Fortran
asa(1) — interprets ASA carriage control characters
efl(1) — invokes the Extended Fortran Language
f77(1) — invokes the Fortran 77 compiler
fpr(1) — filters the output of Fortran programs for line printing
fsplit(1) — splits f77 or efl files

programs, delaying running of
sleep(1) — suspends the system for a specified interval of time

programs, establishing times for running
at(1) — run commands at a later time
crontab(1) — aids in the use of the cron process scheduling program
cron(1M) — runs the clock daemon

programs, installation utilities
cpset(1M) — installs files in specified directories
finstall(1M) — installs A/UX software from specially prepared floppy disks
install(1M) — places files in specified directories

programs, run-time enviroment settings
env(1) — sets the environment for command execution
nice(1) — executes a command at low priority
nohup(1) — runs a command so that it can continue to run even after your session has ended
shl(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells
yes(1) — generates y entries in response to requests for input
chroot(1M) — changes the root directory for a command

programs, running Macintosh applications
launch(1) — runs a Macintosh binary application in A/UX

progress bar
StartMonitor(1M) — displays a progress bar during the A/UX boot sequence

queues
lpq(1) — queries the print spooler for progress information
mailq(1M) — lists the contents of the mail queue
msgctl(2) — message control operations
msgget(2) — gets message queue

- msgop(2) — message operations
- insque(3N) — insert/remove element from a queue

quiz

- quiz(6) — gives associative knowledge tests on various subjects

rain

- rain(6) — animates raindrops

random numbers

- drand48(3C) — generate uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers
- rand(3C) — call a simple random-number generator
- rand(3F) — provide a Fortran uniform random-number generator

random text generation

- fortune(6) — plays the game of fortune telling

RCS

- ci(1) — checks in RCS revisions
- co(1) — checks out RCS revisions
- ident(1) — displays RCS keywords and their values
- merge(1) — merges three files into one
- rcs(1) — creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files
- rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
- rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
- rcsmerge(1) — merges two versions of an RCS file
- rlog(1) — displays log messages and other information about RCS files
- ucbdiff3(1) — reports the differences between three files
- ucbdiff(1) — reports differences between two files or directories
- sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file
- rcsfile(4) — format of an RCS file

reading files

- cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files
- head(1) — displays the first few lines of a file
- line(1) — reads one line from the standard input
- more(1) — show the contents of a file in display-size chunks
- pg(1) — shows the contents of a file in display-size chunks
- soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
- tail(1) — displays the last part of a file
- read(2) — reads from a file
- fread(3S) — produce binary input/output
- getc(3S) — get character or word from a stream

real group IDs

- getuid(2) — get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
- setregid(2) — sets real and effective group ID

real numbers

- aint(3F) — Fortran integer part intrinsic function real user IDs

- getuid(2) — get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
- setreuid(2) — set real and effective user ID
- setsid(2P) — create session and set process group ID

records, processing

- colrm(1) — removes columns from a file
- comm(1) — selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files
- cut(1) — cuts out selected fields of each line of a file
- join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files
- paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
- sort(1) — sorts or merges files
- uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file

redirection of output or input

- cat(1) — catenates and displays the contents of files
- csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
- ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
- sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell
- tee(1) — transcribes data

regular expressions

- grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
- regcmp(1) — compiles regular expressions with a file
- regcmp(3X) — compile and execute a regular expression
- regexp(5) — regular expression compile and match routines

relational joining of files

- join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files

relocation

- reloc(4) — relocation information for a common object file

remainders

- floor(3M) — floor, ceiling, remainder, absolute value functions
- mod(3F) — provide Fortran remaindering intrinsic functions

reminder service

- calendar(1) — provides a reminder service
- leave(1) — reminds you when you have to leave

Remote Procedure Call

- rup(1N) — displays the status of machines on the local network (RPC version)
- rusers(1N) — produces a login list for local machines (RPC version)
- nfsstat(1M) — displays Network File System (NFS) statistics
- portmap(1M) — converts RPC program numbers into DARPA protocol port numbers
- rpcinfo(1M) — reports RPC information
- rusersd(1M) — rusers invokes a server for users
- spray(1M) — sprays packets

sprayd(1M) — returns information for the spray command
getrpcent(3N) — get RPC entry
getrpcport(3N) — gets a Remote Procedure Call (RPC) port number
rpc(3N) — library routines for remote procedure calls
spray(3N) — scatters data in order to check the network
rpc(4) — RPC program number database

remote systems

atprint(1) — transfers data to a printer by using AppleTalk protocols
ct(1C) — runs login on a dial-up line
cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system
rcp(1C) — copies files between two systems
rdist(1) — distributes remote files
remsh(1N) — invokes to a shell on a remote system
rlogin(1N) — logs in to a remote system
rup(1N) — displays the status of machines on the local network (RPC version)
rusers(1N) — produces a login list for local machines (RPC version)
tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system
uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
uuname(1C) — displays the names of systems to which uucp and cu can connect
uusend(1C) — sends a file to a remote host
remlogin(1M) — runs on a remote system to log you in
remshd(1M) — invokes the remote shell server
restore(1M) — retrieve files from within a dump.bsd archive into an existing file system
rexecd(1M) — server for remote executions
rlogind(1M) — server for remote logins
rusersd(1M) — rusers invokes a server for users
showmount(1M) — shows all remote mounts
talkd(1M) — invokes the remote user communication server
uuxqt(1M) — handles requests from remote systems to run commands
mount(3N) — keeps track of remotely mounted file systems
rcmd(3N) — routines for returning a stream to a remote command
rexec(3N) — returns a stream to a remote command
rnusers(3N) — return information about users on remote machines
rpc(3N) — library routines for remote procedure calls
rstat(3N) — get performance data from remote kernel
rtime(3) — gets remote time
rwall(3N) — writes to specified remote machines
sm_inter(3N) — status monitor protocol
xdr(3N) — provide library routines for external data representation
phones(4) — remote host telephone number database
remote(4) — remote host description file

rhosts(4N) — trusted hosts file format
rmtab(4) — remotely mounted file system table

removing

cancel(1) — cancels print requests spooled through the lp command
colrm(1) — removes columns from a file
cut(1) — cuts out selected fields of each line of a file
deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
ipcrm(1) — removes interprocess communications facilities
kill(1) — terminates a process
lprm(1) — removes jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)
rm(1) — remove files or directories
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
dev_kill(1M) — removes device files from a directory
killall(1M) — kills all active processes
flock(2) — applies or removes an advisory lock on an open file
rmdir(2) — remove a directory file
unlink(2) — remove directory entry
unmount(2) — remove a file system
insque(3N) — insert/remove element from a queue

repairing file systems

clri(1M) — clears inodes
fsck(1M) — checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system
fsdb(1M) — debugs the file system
ncheck(1M) — locates the filename associated with an i-number
esch(8) — validates and repairs file systems from the A/UX Startup shell

repeated lines in text

uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file

resources, Macintosh

derez(1) — decompiles a resource file
fcnvt(1) — converts a file in one storage format to a different storage format
rez(1) — compiles Macintosh resource files from source code
setfile(1) — sets attributes for Macintosh files, such as file type and creator

reversing characters within lines

rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text

Revision Control System

ci(1) — checks in RCS revisions
co(1) — checks out RCS revisions
ident(1) — displays RCS keywords and their values
merge(1) — merges three files into one
rcs(1) — creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files

rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) — merges two versions of an RCS file
rlog(1) — displays log messages and other information about RCS files
ucbdiff3(1) — reports the differences between three files
ucbdiff(1) — reports differences between two files or directories
sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file
rcsfile(4) — format of an RCS file

robots
autorobots(6) — plays the game of autorobots
chase(6) — plays the game of chase
robots(6) — plays the game of robots

root directory
chroot(1M) — changes the root directory for a command
chroot(2) — changes the root directory

rounding
round(3F) — provide Fortran nearest integer functions

routing tables
route(1M) — manipulates the routing tables
routed(1M) — invokes the network routing daemon

RPC
rup(1N) — displays the status of machines on the local network (RPC version)
rusers(1N) — produces a login list for local machines (RPC version)
nfsstat(1M) — displays Network File System (NFS) statistics
portmap(1M) — converts RPC program numbers into DARPA protocol port numbers
rpcinfo(1M) — reports RPC information
rusersd(1M) — rusers invokes a server for users
spray(1M) — sprays packets
sprayd(1M) — returns information for the spray command
getrpcent(3N) — get RPC entry
getrpcport(3N) — gets a Remote Procedure Call (RPC) port number
rpc(3N) — library routines for remote procedure calls
spray(3N) — scatters data in order to check the network
rpc(4) — RPC program number database

run queue
lav(1) — displays load average statistics

running Macintosh applications from the command line
launch(1) — runs a Macintosh binary application in A/UX

SC40 Tape Backup
tcb(1) — blocks data to 8K for direct input to /dev/rmt/tc*x*
tc(7) — tape device driver

SCCS
admin(1) — creates and administers SCCS files
cdc(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
comb(1) — combines SCCS deltas
delta(1) — makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file
get(1) — gets a version of an SCCS file
help(1) — provides help information about SCCS commands and messages
prs(1) — displays information about an SCCS file
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing
sccs(1) — performs SCCS subsystem commands
sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
unget(1) — undoes a previous get of an SCCS file
val(1) — validate SCCS file
vc(1) — manipulates version control information inside a data stream
what(1) — reports identification information for a file
sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file
sccsfile(4) — format of an SCCS file

SCCS deltas
cdc(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
comb(1) — combines SCCS deltas
delta(1) — makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing

screen management
clear(1) — clears the terminal screen
col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
colcrt(1) — filters nroff output for terminal previewing
ul(1) — filters special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device
curses5.0(3X) — provides BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
curses(3X) — CRT screen handling and optimization package

screen processing
300(1) — filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
4014(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
450(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal

- tc(1) — interprets troff output for use at a vintage display device

searching
- grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
- bsearch(3C) — performs a binary search on a sorted table
- hsearch(3C) — manage hash search tables
- lsearch(3C) — provide a linear search and update
- tsearch(3C) — manage binary search trees

searching text
- freq(1) — reports character frequencies in a file
- grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
- lookbib(1) — finds references in a bibliography
- wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file

security
- login(1) — signs you on a terminal session
- logname(1) — gets the login name
- newgrp(1) — logs you into a new group
- passwd(1) — changes the login password
- rlogin(1N) — logs in to a remote system
- Login(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
- remlogin(1M) — runs on a remote system to log you in
- rlogind(1M) — server for remote logins
- getlogin(3C) — gets login name
- logname(3X) — return login name of user
- auxstartuprc(4) — authorization file that helps password-protect and otherwise secure A/UX Startup
- issue(4) — project identification file format
- passwd(4) — password file
- profile(4) — setting up an environment at login time

segments
- brk(2) — change data segment space allocation
- end(3C) — last locations in program
- a.out(4) — common assembler and link editor output

semaphores
- ipcrm(1) — removes interprocess communications facilities
- ipcs(1) — reports interprocess communication facilities status
- semctl(2) — semaphore control operations
- semget(2) — get set of semaphores
- semop(2) — performs semaphore operations

serial communications
- ct(1C) — runs login on a dial-up line
- cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system
- kermit(1C) — invokes the Kermit file-transfer program
- stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal
- tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system

tty(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked
updater(1) — updates files between two machines
uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
uuencode(1C) — encode and decode a binary file
uusend(1C) — sends a file to a remote host
uustat(1C) — controls uucp jobs and provides status information
uuto(1C) — provide an easy interface to the uucp command, using the public directories
uux(1C) — runs a command on a remote system
getty(1M) — set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines
setport(1M) — sets the characteristics of a serial port
slattach(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface
slattconf(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface and configures the network interface
slip(1M) — assigns a serial line to a network interface
gettydefs(4) — speed and terminal settings used by getty
inittab(4) — script for the init process
ttytype(4) — database of terminal types by port
serial(7) — provides the on-board serial ports

Serial Line Internet Protocol

dslipuser(1M) — displays the current state of the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database
mkslipuser(1M) — creates or updates the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database
slip(1M) — assigns a serial line to a network interface
slip.config(4) — establishes the number of available Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) connections
slip.hosts(4) — maps login names to Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocl (CSL/IP) client host names
slip.user(4) — database of available Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) connections

servers

ypwhich(1) — displays the host name of a system's Network Information Service (NIS) server
comsat(1M) — invokes the server for biff
exportfs(1M) — exports and unexports directories to Network FIle System (NFS) clients
fingerd(1M) — handles requests from remote systems for user information from finger
ftpd(1M) — provide Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service
inetd(1M) — starts Internet servers when needed

mountd(1M) — invokes the Network File System (NFS) mount-request server
named(1M) — provides Internet domain name service
portmap(1M) — converts RPC program numbers into DARPA protocol port numbers
remshd(1M) — invokes the remote shell server
rexecd(1M) — server for remote executions
rlogind(1M) — server for remote logins
rstatd(1M) — invokes a server for kernel statistics
rusersd(1M) — rusers invokes a server for users
rwalld(1M) — invokes the network rwall server
rwhod(1M) — invokes the system status server
sprayd(1M) — returns information for the spray command
talkd(1M) — invokes the remote user communication server
telnetd(1M) — supports the DARPA standard TELNET protocol
tftpd(1M) — responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol
yppasswdd(1M) — handle requests to change a password served by the Network Information Service (NIS)
yppoll(1M) — reports the version of a Network Information Service (NIS) map that is on an NIS server
ypserv(1M) — provide Network Information Service (NIS) service
ypset(1M) — sets ypbind to a particular domain and Network Information Service (NIS) server
ypxfr(1M) — transfers a Network Information Service (NIS) map to the local system
servers(4) — Internet server database
slip.config(4) — establishes the number of available Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) connections

services

getservent(3N) — get a service entry
services(4N) — service name database

session status

logname(1) — gets the login name
printenv(1) — displays the value of variables set in the current environment
ps(1) — reports process status
pwd(1) — prints the name of the working directory
tty(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked
whoami(1) — prints effective current user ID

session, terminal
`CommandShell`(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
`chsh`(1) — changes the default login shell
`csh`(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
`ksh`(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (`sh`)
`rlogin`(1N) — logs in to a remote system
`script`(1) — starts a shell that records terminal input and output
`sh`(1) — runs the Bourne shell
`shl`(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells
`telnet`(1C) — communicates with another host via the TELNET protocol
`Login`(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
`vt102`(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

session, user interface preferences
`CommandShell`(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
`chsh`(1) — changes the default login shell
`Login`(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
`vt102`(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

shared memory
`mkshlib`(1) — creates a shared library
`shmctl`(2) — shared memory control operations
`shmget`(2) — get shared memory segment
`shmop`(2) — shared memory operations

shared strings
`xstr`(1) — reports strings from C programs to implement shared strings

shell programming, boolean operations
`test`(1) — evaluates conditions
`true`(1) — provides truth values

shell programming, expression evaluation
`basename`(1) — get part of a pathname
`echo`(1) — echoes its arguments
`expr`(1) — evaluates arguments as an expression
`getopt`(1) — parses command options
`rev`(1) — reverses characters within each line of text

shell programming, input and output operations
`line`(1) — reads one line from the standard input
`query`(1) — queries the user for input
`tput`(1) — queries `terminfo` database
`macquery`(1M) — posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user
`vt102`(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

shells
- chsh(1) — changes the default login shell
- csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
- ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
- remsh(1N) — invokes to a shell on a remote system
- sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell
- shl(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells
- remshd(1M) — invokes the remote shell server
- getusershell(3) — generate authenticated pathnames corresponding to executable shell programs
- shells(4) — shell pathnames file
- StartupShell(8) — interprets command lines such as those used to boot A/UX and check file systems within the A/UX Startup application

shutdown
- powerdown(1M) — turns off power to the computer
- shutdown(1M) — terminates processes that support multi-user mode and enters single-user mode

sign, numeric
- sign(3F) — returns Fortran transfer-of-sign intrinsic functions

signal stack
- sigstack(2) — set or get signal stack context

signals
- ipcrm(1) — removes interprocess communications facilities
- kill(1) — terminates a process
- kill(2) — sends a signal to a process or a group of processes
- pause(2) — suspends a process until signal
- sigblock(2) — block signals
- sigpause(2) — release blocked signals and wait for interrupt
- sigpending(2P) — examine pending signals
- sigsetmask(2) — set current signal mask
- sigstack(2) — set or get signal stack context
- sigvec(2) — optional BSD-compatible software signal facilities
- killpg(3N) — sends signal to a process group
- set42sig(3) — sets the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) 4.2 signal interface
- sigaction(3P) — examine or change signal action
- signal(3) — specifies what to do upon receipt of a signal
- signal(3F) — specifies Fortran action on receipt of a system signal
- sigprocmask(3P) — examines and changes blocked signals
- sigsetops(3P) — manipulate signal sets
- sigsuspend(3P) — waits for a signal
- ssignal(3C) — produce software signals

sine
- sin(3F) — provide Fortran sine intrinsic functions
- sinh(3F) — provide Fortran hyperbolic sine intrinsic function
- sinh(3M) — provide hyperbolic functions
- trig(3M) — provide trigonometric functions

single-spaced text
- ssp(1) — produces single spaced output

SL/IP
- dslipuser(1M) — displays the current state of the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database
- mkslipuser(1M) — creates or updates the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database
- slip(1M) — assigns a serial line to a network interface
- slip.config(4) — establishes the number of available Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) connections
- slip.hosts(4) — maps login names to Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocl (CSL/IP) client host names
- slip.user(4) — database of available Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) connections

slides
- mvt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests
- mv(5) — a troff macro package for typesetting viewgraphs and slides

SNOBOL
- sno(1) — runs the SNOBOL interpreter

SNOBOL programming
- sno(1) — runs the SNOBOL interpreter

".so" macro
- soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input

sockets
- accept(2N) — accept a connection on a socket
- bind(2N) — bind a name to a socket
- connect(2N) — initiates a connection on a socket
- getpeername(2N) — gets the name of a connected peer
- getsockname(2N) — gets a socket name
- getsockopt(2N) — get and set options on sockets
- listen(2N) — listens for connections on a socket
- recv(2N) — receive a message from a socket
- send(2N) — send a message from a socket
- shutdown(2N) — shut down part of a full-duplex connection
- socket(2N) — create an endpoint for communication
- socketpair(2) — creates a pair of connected sockets
- appletalk(7) — interfaces with the AppleTalk protocols

software loopback
  lo(5) — software loopback network interface
sorting
  lorder(1) — finds the ordering relation for an object library
  sort(1) — sorts or merges files
  sortbib(1) — sorts bibliographic database
  tsort(1) — sorts lines in a file topologically
  qsort(3C) — performs a quicker sort

Source Code Control System
  admin(1) — creates and administers SCCS files
  cdc(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
  comb(1) — combines SCCS deltas
  delta(1) — makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file
  get(1) — gets a version of an SCCS file
  help(1) — provides help information about SCCS commands and messages
  prs(1) — displays information about an SCCS file
  rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
  sact(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing
  sccs(1) — performs SCCS subsystem commands
  sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
  unget(1) — undoes a previous get of an SCCS file
  val(1) — validate SCCS file
  what(1) — reports identification information for a file
  sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file
  sccsfile(4) — format of an SCCS file

source text management
  admin(1) — creates and administers SCCS files
  cb(1) — improves spacing and indentation of C source files
  cdc(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
  ci(1) — checks in RCS revisions
  co(1) — checks out RCS revisions
  comb(1) — combines SCCS deltas
  get(1) — gets a version of an SCCS file
  help(1) — provides help information about SCCS commands and messages
  ident(1) — displays RCS keywords and their values
  indent(1) — indents and formats C program source
  lint(1) — invokes a C program checker
  make(1) — maintains, updates, and regenerates groups of files
  prs(1) — displays information about an SCCS file

rcs(1) — creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files
rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) — merges two versions of an RCS file
rlog(1) — displays log messages and other information about RCS files
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing
sccs(1) — performs SCCS subsystem commands
sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
ucbdiff3(1) — reports the differences between three files
ucbdiff(1) — reports differences between two files or directories
unget(1) — undoes a previous get of an SCCS file
val(1) — validate SCCS file
what(1) — reports identification information for a file
sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file
rcsfile(4) — format of an RCS file
sccsfile(4) — format of an SCCS file

spaces (in text)
expand(1) — expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa

spelling
spell(1) — find spelling errors

spline curves
spline(1G) — interpolates a smooth curve

spooler management
cancel(1) — cancels print requests spooled through the lp command
enable(1) — enable or disable LP printers
lpq(1) — queries the print spooler for progress information
lpr(1) — spools print requests to printers
lprm(1) — removes jobs from the line printer spooling queue for a Berkeley file system (4.2)
lpstat(1) — prints lp status information
uustat(1C) — controls uucp jobs and provides status information
accept(1M) — allows lp requests
lpadmin(1M) — configures the lp spooling system
lpc(1M) — controls the operation of the line printer
lpd(1M) — supports the Berkeley print spooler ." 4.2 line-printer daemon
lpsched(1M) — start or stop the lp request scheduler and move requests
lptest(1M) — generates a line-printer ripple pattern
reject(1M) — prevents LP requests
transcript(1M) — filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers
uucleanup(1M) — removes old files from the uucp spool directory

spraying
spray(1M) — sprays packets
sprayd(1M) — returns information for the spray command
spray(3N) — scatters data in order to check the network
square root
exp(3F) — Fortran exponential intrinsic function
exp(3M) — provide exponential, logarithm, power, and square root functions
sqrt(3F) — provide Fortran square root intrinsic functions
standard units
units(1) — rescales quantities according to a the unit of measure specified
Star Trek
trek(6) — plays the game of trek
startup
login(1) — signs you on a terminal session
newgrp(1) — logs you into a new group
Login(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
StartMonitor(1M) — displays a progress bar during the A/UX boot sequence
brc(1M) — execute system initialization shell scripts
init(1M) — spawn general processes
killall(1M) — kills all active processes
powerdown(1M) — turns off power to the computer
reboot(1M) — reboots the operating system
shutdown(1M) — terminates processes that support multi-user mode and enters single-user mode
startmsg(1M) — sends messages to StartMonitor, which displays a progress bar during the A/UX boot process
startup(1M) — runs startup programs at boot time
reboot(2) — reboot system or halt processor
auxstartuprc(4) — authorization file that helps password-protect and otherwise secure A/UX Startup
inittab(4) — script for the init process
StartupShell(8) — interprets command lines such as those used to boot A/UX and check file systems within the A/UX Startup application
intro(8) — introduces commands executed from the A/UX Startup shell
statistics
lav(1) — displays load average statistics
ff(1M) — lists file names and statistics for a System V file system
ncstats(1M) — displays kernel name cache statistics
nfsstat(1M) — displays Network File System (NFS) statistics
rstatd(1M) — invokes a server for kernel statistics

statfs(2) — gets file-system statistics
ustat(2) — gets file system statistics

status

hostname(1N) — sets or displays the name of the current host system
last(1) — displays login and logout times for each user of the system
lpq(1) — queries the print spooler for progress information
lpstat(1) — prints lp status information
netstat(1N) — displays network status information
ps(1) — reports process status
ruptime(1N) — displays the host status of local machines
tty(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked
uptime(1) — reports how long system has been up
users(1) — reports a list of the users who are logged on to the system
w(1) — displays a summary of the current system activity
who(1) — reports users who are currently logged in to the system
whoami(1) — prints effective current user ID
mount(1M) — mount and unmount file systems
pstat(1M) — prints system facts
rwhod(1M) — invokes the system status server
showmount(1M) — shows all remote mounts
whodo(1M) — informs you of the current system activity
rstat(3N) — get performance data from remote kernel
rtime(3) — gets remote time

status, file system

df(1) — reports the used and unused storage capacity for a file system
du(1) — summarizes disk usage

status, session

logname(1) — gets the login name
printenv(1) — displays the value of variables set in the current environment
ps(1) — reports process status
pwd(1) — prints the name of the working directory
tty(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked
whoami(1) — prints effective current user ID

status, system

finger(1) — displays information about the users on a system
groups(1) — displays group memberships
hostid(1N) — sets or displays the identifier of the current host system
hostname(1N) — sets or displays the name of the current host system
id(1) — displays user and group IDs and names
last(1) — displays login and logout times for each user of the system
machid(1) — provide truth values about processor type

pagesize(1) — displays the system page size
uname(1) — displays identification information about the current system
uptime(1) — reports how long system has been up
users(1) — reports a list of the users who are logged on to the system
w(1) — displays a summary of the current system activity
who(1) — reports users who are currently logged in to the system
whodo(1M) — informs you of the current system activity

streams (data)

line_sane(1M) — pushes streams line disciplines
fclose(3S) — close or flush a stream
ferror(3S) — stream status inquiries
fopen(3S) — open a stream
fread(3S) — produce binary input/output
fseek(3S) — reposition a file pointer in a stream
getc(3S) — get character or word from a stream
gets(3S) — get a string from a stream
line_push(3) — routine used to push streams line disciplines
printf(3S) — format and output string and numeric data
putc(3S) — put a character or word on a stream
puts(3S) — put a string on a stream
rcmd(3N) — routines for returning a stream to a remote command
rexec(3N) — returns a stream to a remote command
scanf(3S) — convert formatted input
setbuf(3S) — assign buffering to a stream
ungetc(3S) — pushes a character back into input stream
streams(7) — provides an interface for character I/O

strings

basename(1) — get part of a pathname
grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
strings(1) — finds the printable strings in an object or other binary file
xstr(1) — reports strings from C programs to implement shared strings
atof(3C) — converts an ASCII string to floating-point number
bstring(3) — bit and byte string operations
ecvt(3C) — convert floating-point number to string
gets(3S) — get a string from a stream
index(3F) — return location of Fortran substring
len(3F) — return length of Fortran string
lge(3F) — string comparision intrinsic functions
puts(3S) — put a string on a stream
string(3C) — provide string operations
strtod(3C) — converts a string to a double-precision number
strtol(3C) — convert strings to integer

subroutines
intro(3) — introduces the subroutines and libraries
subtraction
dim(3F) — Fortran positive difference intrinsic functions
superblock
sync(1) — updates the superblock
fsck(1M) — checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system
mkfs(1M) — constructs a System V file system
sync(2) — update superblock
inode(4) — format of a System V inode
svfs(4) — System V system volume format
ufs(4) — UFS file-system format
suspend execution
shl(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells
sleep(1) — suspends the system for a specified interval of time
sigpause(2) — release blocked signals and wait for interrupt
wait3(2N) — wait for child process to stop or terminate
wait(2) — wait for child process to stop or terminate
sigsuspend(3P) — waits for a signal
sleep(3C) — suspends execution for interval
tcdrain(3P) — provide line control functions
usleep(3) — suspend execution for interval
SVFS
mkfs(1M) — constructs a System V file system
dir(4) — format of System V directories
inode(4) — format of a System V inode
svfs(4) — System V system volume format
swapping (memory)
swap(1M) — adds disk blocks to or deletes them from the swap area
swab(3C) — swaps bytes
symbol table
cc(1) — invokes the C compiler
ld(1) — invokes the link editor for common object files
nm(1) — displays the symbol table of a common object file
strip(1) — strips symbol and line number information from an object file
ldgetname(3X) — retrieves symbol name for object file symbol table entry
ldtbindex(3X) — compute index of a symbol table entry of a common object file
ldtbread(3X) — read an indexed symbol table entry of a common object file
ldtbseek(3X) — seek to the symbol table of a common object file
nlist(3C) — gets entries from name list

syms(4) — common object file symbol table format
synchronization
select(2N) — synchronous I/O multiplexing
system activity
ipcs(1) — reports interprocess communication facilities status
lav(1) — displays load average statistics
ps(1) — reports process status
sag(1G) — generates a system activity graph
sar(1) — reports system activity
sysline(1) — displays the system status on the status line of a terminal
timex(1) — reports the elapsed, user, and system time during the execution of a command
w(1) — displays a summary of the current system activity
acct(1M) — present an overview of accounting commands
acctcms(1M) — summarizes commands from per-process accounting records
acctcom(1M) — searches and formats process accounting files
acctcon(1M) — invoke connect-time accounting
acctmerg(1M) — merges or adds accounting files
acctprc(1M) — provide process accounting
acctsh(1M) — provide shell procedures for accounting
diskusg(1M) — generates disk accounting data by user ID
fwtmp(1M) — manipulate connect accounting records
pac(1M) — gathers printer/plotter accounting information
runacct(1M) — runs daily accounting
sadc(1M) — report system activity
whodo(1M) — informs you of the current system activity
system administration, backing up file systems
bcopy(1M) — copies blocks interactively
dcopy(1M) — copies System V File System-style file systems for optimal access time
dump.bsd(1M) — create a dump.bsd archive by making copies of files from a given file system
escher(1M) — helps you with autorecovery administration
eu(1M) — updates autorecovery files
eupdate(1M) — updates important files for autorecovery purposes
finc(1M) — generates a fast incremental backup for System V file systems
frec(1M) — recovers files from a backup tape
restore(1M) — retrieve files from within a dump.bsd archive into an existing file system
volcopy(1M) — copy file systems with label checking

system administration, file systems

- df(1) — reports the used and unused storage capacity for a file system
- du(1) — summarizes disk usage
- fstyp(1) — reports the file-system type
- sync(1) — updates the superblock
- clri(1M) — clears inodes
- devnm(1M) — displays the current device name
- ff(1M) — lists file names and statistics for a System V file system
- fsck(1M) — checks file-system consistency and interactively repairs the file system
- fsdb(1M) — debugs the file system
- fsentry(1M) — creates an entry in the file-system table
- fsirand(1M) — installs random inode generation numbers
- fsstat(1M) — reports the state of a file system
- fuser(1M) — identifies processes using a file or file structure
- mkfs1b(1M) — constructs a file system with 512-byte blocks
- mkfs(1M) — constructs a System V file system
- mklost+found(1M) — makes a directory named lost+found to be used by fsck
- mount(1M) — mount and unmount file systems
- ncheck(1M) — locates the filename associated with an i-number
- newfs(1M) — makes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
- tunefs(1M) — tunes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system

system administration, general

- checkinstall(1) — checks the installation of boards
- tset(1) — set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
- badblk(1M) — sets or updates bad block information
- chgnod(1M) — changes the current A/UX system node name
- diskformat(1M) — formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
- dp(1M) — performs disk partitioning
- getty(1M) — set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines
- line_sane(1M) — pushes streams line disciplines
- pname(1M) — associates named partitions with device files
- setport(1M) — sets the characteristics of a serial port
- settimezone(1M) — sets the local time zone
- swap(1M) — adds disk blocks to or deletes them from the swap area
- tic(1M) — compiles (translates) terminfo files
- tty_add(1M) — modify the /etc/inittab file in terms of enabling serial ports for use as login terminals
- tzdump(1M) — displays the date and time for one or more time zones
- tzic(1M) — compiles time-zone information files that are required to set

the local time-zone

system administration, installing software
- cpset(1M) — installs files in specified directories
- finstall(1M) — installs A/UX software from specially prepared floppy disks
- install(1M) — places files in specified directories

system administration, kernel
- autoconfig(1M) — creates an up-to-date kernel
- kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
- module_dump(1M) — queries kernel files for configuration information
- newconfig(1M) — generates an up-to-date kernel
- newunix(1M) — manipulates the files that determine the configuration of a new kernel

system administration, mail
- rmail(1) — handles remote mail received via UUCP
- comsat(1M) — invokes the server for biff
- mailq(1M) — lists the contents of the mail queue
- newaliases(1M) — rebuilds the database for the mail aliases file
- sendmail(1M) — sends mail

system administration, NFS file systems
- domainname(1) — sets or displays the name of the Network Information Service (NIS) domain
- automount(1M) — mounts Network File System (NFS) when needed
- exportfs(1M) — exports and unexports directories to Network FIle System (NFS) clients
- lockd(1M) — handle local and remote lock requests
- mountd(1M) — invokes the Network File System (NFS) mount-request server
- nfsd(1M) — invoke the NFS daemons
- nfsstat(1M) — displays Network File System (NFS) statistics
- rpcinfo(1M) — reports RPC information
- showmount(1M) — shows all remote mounts
- spray(1M) — sprays packets
- sprayd(1M) — returns information for the spray command
- statd(1M) — provide crash and recovery monitoring for network locking services

system administration, spoolers
- enable(1) — enable or disable LP printers
- lpstat(1) — prints lp status information
- accept(1M) — allows lp requests
- lpadmin(1M) — configures the lp spooling system
- lpc(1M) — controls the operation of the line printer
- lpd(1M) — supports the Berkeley print spooler ." 4.2 line-printer daemon
- lpsched(1M) — start or stop the lp request scheduler and move requests

- lptest(1M) — generates a line-printer ripple pattern
- reject(1M) — prevents LP requests
- transcript(1M) — filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers

system administration, user accounts

- chfn(1) — changes the real-name field of your password file entry for use by finger
- chsh(1) — changes the default login shell
- finger(1) — displays information about the users on a system
- adduser(1M) — adds a user account
- fingerd(1M) — handles requests from remote systems for user information from finger
- pwck(1M) — check the password/group files
- vipw(1M) — edits the password file

system administration, utilities for

- su(1) — substitutes user ID
- dev_kill(1M) — removes device files from a directory
- mknod(1M) — builds a device file

system administration, UUCP

- Uutry(1M) — contacts a remote system with debugging on
- uucheck(1M) — checks the uucp directories and files
- uucico(1M) — transfers files as specified by uucp work files
- uucleanup(1M) — removes old files from the uucp spool directory
- uucpd(1M) — handles the transfer of files by uucico over TCP/IP connections
- uudemon.admin(1M) — mails current uucp work status to the uucp administrator
- uudemon.cleanup(1M) — cleans up files in the uucp spool directory
- uudemon.hour(1M) — processes spooled uucp requests
- uudemon.poll(1M) — sets up polling for selected systems
- uusched(1M) — schedules uucp file transfers

system calls

- intro(2) — introduces system calls and error numbers
- syscall(2) — indirect system call

system configuration

- checkinstall(1) — checks the installation of boards
- tset(1) — set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
- adduser(1M) — adds a user account
- autoconfig(1M) — creates an up-to-date kernel
- badblk(1M) — sets or updates bad block information
- chgnod(1M) — changes the current A/UX system node name
- diskformat(1M) — formats a disk through a driver-dependent format operation
- dp(1M) — performs disk partitioning
- getty(1M) — set the initial communication modes, such as speed and

line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines
init(1M) — spawn general processes
kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
line_sane(1M) — pushes streams line disciplines
lpadmin(1M) — configures the lp spooling system
module_dump(1M) — queries kernel files for configuration information
newconfig(1M) — generates an up-to-date kernel
newunix(1M) — manipulates the files that determine the configuration of a new kernel
pname(1M) — associates named partitions with device files
pstat(1M) — prints system facts
setport(1M) — sets the characteristics of a serial port
settimezone(1M) — sets the local time zone
slattconf(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface and configures the network interface
swap(1M) — adds disk blocks to or deletes them from the swap area
tic(1M) — compiles (translates) terminfo files
tty_add(1M) — modify the /etc/inittab file in terms of enabling serial ports for use as login terminals
tzdump(1M) — displays the date and time for one or more time zones
tzic(1M) — compiles time-zone information files that are required to set the local time-zone
uvar(2) — returns system-specific configuration information
gettydefs(4) — speed and terminal settings used by getty
inittab(4) — script for the init process
master(4) — master kernel-configuration file format

system crashes
errdead(1M) — extracts error records from a crash dump
statd(1M) — provide crash and recovery monitoring for network locking services

system folder, personalizing
systemfolder(1) — create a personal System Folder

system kernel, generation of
autoconfig(1M) — creates an up-to-date kernel
kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
module_dump(1M) — queries kernel files for configuration information
newconfig(1M) — generates an up-to-date kernel
newunix(1M) — manipulates the files that determine the configuration of a new kernel

system name
hostname(1N) — sets or displays the name of the current host system
uname(1) — displays identification information about the current system
uname(2) — get name of current system

`HOSTNAME`(4) — host name and domain name database

system startup and shutdown

`StartMonitor`(1M) — displays a progress bar during the A/UX boot sequence
`brc`(1M) — execute system initialization shell scripts
`init`(1M) — spawn general processes
`killall`(1M) — kills all active processes
`powerdown`(1M) — turns off power to the computer
`reboot`(1M) — reboots the operating system
`shutdown`(1M) — terminates processes that support multi-user mode and enters single-user mode
`startmsg`(1M) — sends messages to `StartMonitor`, which displays a progress bar during the A/UX boot process
`startup`(1M) — runs startup programs at boot time

system status

`finger`(1) — displays information about the users on a system
`groups`(1) — displays group memberships
`hostid`(1N) — sets or displays the identifier of the current host system
`hostname`(1N) — sets or displays the name of the current host system
`id`(1) — displays user and group IDs and names
`last`(1) — displays login and logout times for each user of the system
`lpq`(1) — queries the print spooler for progress information
`lpstat`(1) — prints lp status information
`machid`(1) — provide truth values about processor type
`netstat`(1N) — displays network status information
`pagesize`(1) — displays the system page size
`ps`(1) — reports process status
`ruptime`(1N) — displays the host status of local machines
`tty`(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked
`uname`(1) — displays identification information about the current system
`uptime`(1) — reports how long system has been up
`users`(1) — reports a list of the users who are logged on to the system
`w`(1) — displays a summary of the current system activity
`who`(1) — reports users who are currently logged in to the system
`whoami`(1) — prints effective current user ID
`errdead`(1M) — extracts error records from a crash dump
`errdemon`(1M) — calls the error-logging daemon
`errpt`(1M) — processes a report of logged errors
`errstop`(1M) — terminates the error-logging daemon
`exterr`(1M) — turns on/off the reporting of extended errors
`mount`(1M) — mount and unmount file systems
`ncstats`(1M) — displays kernel name cache statistics
`pstat`(1M) — prints system facts

- rwhod(1M) — invokes the system status server
- showmount(1M) — shows all remote mounts
- whodo(1M) — informs you of the current system activity

system time
- date(1) — displays and sets the date
- settimezone(1M) — sets the local time zone
- adjtime(2) — correct the system time
- gettimeofday(2) — get/set date and time
- time(2) — get time

system variables
- kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
- sysconf(3P) — gets configurable system variables

tables (in text)
- col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
- deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
- tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff

tabs
- expand(1) — expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
- tabs(1) — sets the tab stops on a terminal

tags
- ctags(1) — maintains a tags file for a C program

tangent
- tan(3F) — Fortran tangent intrinsic function
- tanh(3F) — Fortran hyperbolic tangent intrinsic function
- trig(3M) — provide trigonometric functions

tape (backup)
- cp(1) — copies files
- cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
- pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
- tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
- dump.bsd(1M) — create a dump.bsd archive by making copies of files from a given file system
- finc(1M) — generates a fast incremental backup for System V file systems
- frec(1M) — recovers files from a backup tape
- restore(1M) — retrieve files from within a dump.bsd archive into an existing file system
- dump.bsd(4) — format of a file-system dump
- tc(7) — tape device driver

tape drives
- mt(1) — manipulates magnetic tape media
- tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
- tcb(1) — blocks data to 8K for direct input to /dev/rmt/tc*x*

tp(1) — copies files to or from a tp archive
tar(4) — format of tar header
mtio(7) — provides an interface library for magnetic tape devices
tc(7) — tape device driver

TCP
trpt(1M) — prints a readable description of TCP trace records

TCP/IP, maintenance of
netstat(1N) — displays network status information
nslookup(1) — interactively queries name servers
arp(1M) — displays and modifies the address translation table
dslipuser(1M) — displays the current state of the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database
etheraddr(1M) — displays the Ethernet address of each Ethernet card in your system
ftpd(1M) — provide Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service
ifconfig(1M) — manages network interfaces
inetd(1M) — starts Internet servers when needed
mkslipuser(1M) — creates or updates the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database
named(1M) — provides Internet domain name service
ping(1M) — exercises the TCP/IP network by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets to a named host
portmap(1M) — converts RPC program numbers into DARPA protocol port numbers
remshd(1M) — invokes the remote shell server
rexecd(1M) — server for remote executions
rlogind(1M) — server for remote logins
route(1M) — manipulates the routing tables
routed(1M) — invokes the network routing daemon
rstatd(1M) — invokes a server for kernel statistics
rusersd(1M) — rusers invokes a server for users
rwalld(1M) — invokes the network rwall server
rwhod(1M) — invokes the system status server
slattach(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface
slattconf(1M) — attaches a serial line to a network interface and configures the network interface
stdhosts(1M) — converts Internet addresses to standard form
talkd(1M) — invokes the remote user communication server
telnetd(1M) — supports the DARPA standard TELNET protocol
trpt(1M) — prints a readable description of TCP trace records

Tektronix 4014 terminal
4014(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
tc(1) — interprets troff output for use at a vintage display device

Teletype Model 37
greek(5) — graphics for the extended TTY-37 type-box
teletype transmission
tset(1) — set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
TELNET
telnet(1C) — communicates with another host via the TELNET protocol
telnetd(1M) — supports the DARPA standard TELNET protocol
terminal capabilities
300(1) — filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
4014(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
450(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal
tput(1) — queries terminfo database
termcap(3X) — provide terminal independent operation routines
printcap(4) — printer-capability database
term(4) — format of compiled term file
termcap(4) — terminal capability database
terminfo(4) — terminal capability database
terminal emulation
CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
vt102(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals
terminal modes
stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal
termio(7) — provides a general terminal interface
terminal names
term(5) — conventional names for terminals
terminal screen
clear(1) — clears the terminal screen
col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
colcrt(1) — filters nroff output for terminal previewing
ul(1) — filters special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device
curses5.0(3X) — provides BSD-style screen functions with optimal cursor motion
curses(3X) — CRT screen handling and optimization package
terminal session
CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
chsh(1) — changes the default login shell

csh(1) — runs the C shell, a command interpreter with C-like syntax
ksh(1) — runs the Korn shell, an enhanced command interpreter that is backward-compatible with the Bourne shell (sh)
rlogin(1N) — logs in to a remote system
script(1) — starts a shell that records terminal input and output
sh(1) — runs the Bourne shell
shl(1) — manages the layering of multiple shells
telnet(1C) — communicates with another host via the TELNET protocol
Login(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface
vt102(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

terminal settings

stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal
tabs(1) — sets the tab stops on a terminal
getty(1M) — set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines
keyset(1M) — sets the keyboard for the console
gettydefs(4) — speed and terminal settings used by getty
ioctl.syscon(4) — console terminal settings file
vt102(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

terminal types

getty(1M) — set the initial communication modes, such as speed and line discipline, for the purpose of logging users in to A/UX through serial lines
termcap(3X) — provide terminal independent operation routines
termcap(4) — terminal capability database
terminfo(4) — terminal capability database
ttytype(4) — database of terminal types by port
vt102(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

terminals, general

clear(1) — clears the terminal screen
ct(1C) — runs login on a dial-up line
greek(1) — filters text for vintage display devices
last(1) — displays login and logout times for each user of the system
stty(1) — sets the modes for a terminal
tabs(1) — sets the tab stops on a terminal
tset(1) — set or reset the terminal to a sensible state
tty(1) — obtains the device filename for the terminal or CommandShell window where it is invoked
tic(1M) — compiles (translates) terminfo files
tty_add(1M) — modify the /etc/inittab file in terms of enabling serial ports for use as login terminals
ctermid(3S) — generate filename for terminal

dial(3C) — establishes an out-going terminal line connection
tcgetattr(3P) — get and set the terminal state
termcap(3X) — provide terminal independent operation routines
ttyname(3C) — find name of a terminal
nterm(5) — terminal driving tables for nroff
pty(7) — provides a pseudo terminal driver
termio(7) — provides a general terminal interface
termios(7P) — provides a A/UX® POSIX general terminal interface
tty(7) — controls the terminal interface
vt102(7) — provides protocols for VT102 terminals

termination, process
kill(1) — terminates a process
nohup(1) — runs a command so that it can continue to run even after your session has ended
killall(1M) — kills all active processes
shutdown(1M) — terminates processes that support multi-user mode and enters single-user mode
exit(2) — terminate process
abort(3C) — generates an IOT fault
abort(3F) — terminates a Fortran program

testing a line printer
lptest(1M) — generates a line-printer ripple pattern

testing a network
ping(1M) — exercises the TCP/IP network by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets to a named host
lo(5) — software loopback network interface

text, checking embedded markups for errors
checkmm(1) — check documents formatted with the mm macros
checknr(1) — checks nroff/troff files
deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
diffmk(1) — marks the differences between two files
hyphen(1) — finds hyphenated words
macref(1) — produces a cross-reference listing of macro files

text, editing
TextEditor(1) — lets you edit files interactively through mouse and menu operations
bfs(1) — edits big files
ed(1) — edit text
ex(1) — edit text
nl(1) — processes a file through a line numbering filter
ssp(1) — produces single spaced output
vi(1) — invokes the screen-oriented (visual) display editor

text, establishing fonts for troff typesetting
makedev(1) — prepares troff description files
text, filtering out printer motions
300(1) — filter text containing printer control sequences for a DASI terminal
4014(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences a page at a time
450(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal
col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
colcrt(1) — filters nroff output for terminal previewing
greek(1) — filters text for vintage display devices
tc(1) — interprets troff output for use at a vintage display device
ul(1) — filters special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device
text, formatting and typesetting
daps(1) — invokes the Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff postprocessor
enscript(1) — converts text files to format for printing
eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff
fmt(1) — invokes a simple text formatter
fold(1) — folds long lines for finite-width output device
mm(1) — formats documents that contain nroff and mm macro formatting requests
mmt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macroformatting requests
mvt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macroformatting requests
neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
newform(1) — changes the format of a text file
nroff(1) — text formatter
otroff(1) — formats text for a specific phototypesetter
pr(1) — formats text for a print device
psdit(1) — converts troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
psroff(1) — formats a file through troff so it can be printed on a POSTSCRIPT printer
roffbib(1) — prints out all records in a bibliographic database
tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff
troff(1) — formats and typesets files
text lines, filling and wrapping
fmt(1) — invokes a simple text formatter
fold(1) — folds long lines for finite-width output device

text lines, processing
awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
colrm(1) — removes columns from a file
comm(1) — selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files
cut(1) — cuts out selected fields of each line of a file
grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
head(1) — displays the first few lines of a file
join(1) — combines (joins) two relational files
line(1) — reads one line from the standard input
newform(1) — changes the format of a text file
nl(1) — processes a file through a line numbering filter
paste(1) — merges lines of several files or subsequent lines of one file
rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
sed(1) — edits a stream of data
sort(1) — sorts or merges files
tail(1) — displays the last part of a file
uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file
wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file
text, preprocessing before formatting and typesetting
cw(1) — prepare constant-width text for otroff
eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff
grap(1) — invokes a pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
pic(1) — preprocesses troff files that contain drawings
soelim(1) — eliminates the source commands from nroff input
tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff
text, processing of tabs within
expand(1) — expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
newform(1) — changes the format of a text file
text processor
awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
col(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for use at a display device
comm(1) — selects or rejects lines common to two sorted files
cpp(1) — invokes the C language preprocessor
daps(1) — invokes the Autologic APS-5 phototypesetter troff post-processor
deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff
expand(1) — expand tabs to spaces, and vice versa
fmt(1) — invokes a simple text formatter
fold(1) — folds long lines for finite-width output device
grap(1) — invokes a pic preprocessor for drawing graphs
iw2(1) — prepares data to be printed on the Apple ImageWriter II printer

m4(1) — processes macros for C and other languages
neqn(1) — formats mathematical text for nroff
pic(1) — preprocesses troff files that contain drawings
pr(1) — formats text for a print device
rev(1) — reverses characters within each line of text
sed(1) — edits a stream of data
sort(1) — sorts or merges files
ssp(1) — produces single spaced output
tabs(1) — sets the tab stops on a terminal
tbl(1) — table formatter for nroff or troff
tr(1) — translates characters
uniq(1) — reports repeated lines in a file

text, searches
freq(1) — reports character frequencies in a file
grep(1) — search a file for a specific pattern
lookbib(1) — finds references in a bibliography
wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file

text, transforming
awk(1) — scans a file for lines that match a specific pattern
m4(1) — processes macros for C and other languages
sed(1) — edits a stream of data
tr(1) — translates characters

text, utilities for generating and spell checking
addbib(1) — creates or extends a bibliographic database
diction(1) — locate wordy sentences in a document
indxbib(1) — builds an inverted index for a bibliography
ndx(1) — creates a subject-page index for a document
ptx(1) — generates a permuted index
refer(1) — finds and inserts literature references in documents
sortbib(1) — sorts bibliographic database
spell(1) — find spelling errors
style(1) — analyzes the surface characteristics of documents
subj(1) — generates a list of subjects from documents

TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)
tftp(1C) — transfers files via the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
tftpd(1M) — responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol

three-byte integers
l3tol(3C) — convert between 3-byte integers and long integers

tic-tac-toe
ttt(6) — play the game of tic-tac-toe

time and date
cal(1) — displays a calendar
calendar(1) — provides a reminder service
date(1) — displays and sets the date
leave(1) — reminds you when you have to leave
cron(1M) — runs the clock daemon
settimezone(1M) — sets the local time zone
gettimeofday(2) — get/set date and time
stime(2) — set time
time(2) — get time
ctime(3) — convert date and time to ASCII
tzfile(4) — time-zone information
nvram(7) — provides an interface to nonvolatile memory
time zones
settimezone(1M) — sets the local time zone
tzdump(1M) — displays the date and time for one or more time zones
tzic(1M) — compiles time-zone information files that are required to set the local time-zone
tzfile(4) — time-zone information
timers
leave(1) — reminds you when you have to leave
getitimer(2) — get/set value of interval timer
toolbox, Macintosh
slots(3X) — provides ROM library functions
topological sorting
tsort(1) — sorts lines in a file topologically
tracing
trpt(1M) — prints a readable description of TCP trace records
ptrace(2) — process trace
TranScript®
transcript(1M) — filter data for the POSTSCRIPT printers
transferring files
cpio(1) — copies files to or from a cpio archive
cu(1C) — establishes an interactive connection with another system
ftp(1N) — transfers files by using the DARPA Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
kermit(1C) — invokes the Kermit file-transfer program
pax(1) — copies files to or from an archive in an IEEE format
rcp(1C) — copies files between two systems
remsh(1N) — invokes to a shell on a remote system
tar(1) — copies files to or from a tar archive
tftp(1C) — transfers files via the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
tip(1C) — establishes a connection to a remote system
updater(1) — updates files between two machines

uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
uuencode(1C) — encode and decode a binary file
ftpd(1M) — provide Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service
tftpd(1M) — responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol
uucico(1M) — transfers files as specified by uucp work files

translators
tr(1) — translates characters
uuencode(1C) — encode and decode a binary file
conv(3C) — translate characters
number(6) — converts Arabic numerals to English

Transliterate Protocol Trace
trpt(1M) — prints a readable description of TCP trace records

trigonometry
acos(3F) — Fortran arccosine intrinsic function
asin(3F) — Fortran arcsine intrinsic function
atan2(3F) — Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
atan(3F) — Fortran arctangent intrinsic function
cos(3F) — Fortran cosine intrinsic function
sin(3F) — provide Fortran sine intrinsic functions
tan(3F) — Fortran tangent intrinsic function
trig(3M) — provide trigonometric functions

Trivial File Transfer Protocol
tftp(1C) — transfers files via the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
tftpd(1M) — responds to requests to use the DARPA Trivial File Transfer Protocol

troff
checknr(1) — checks nroff/troff files
cw(1) — prepare constant-width text for otroff
deroff(1) — removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs
diffmk(1) — marks the differences between two files
eqn(1) — format mathematical text for troff
makedev(1) — prepares troff description files
mm(1) — formats documents that contain nroff and mm macro formatting requests
mmt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests
mvt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests
otroff(1) — formats text for a specific phototypesetter
pic(1) — preprocesses troff files that contain drawings
psdit(1) — converts troff intermediate format to POSTSCRIPT format
psroff(1) — formats a file through troff so it can be printed on a POSTSCRIPT printer

`soelim`(1) — eliminates the source commands from `nroff` input
`tbl`(1) — table formatter for `nroff` or `troff`
`tc`(1) — interprets troff output for use at a vintage display device
`troff`(1) — formats and typesets files
`eqnchar`(5) — special character definitions for `eqn` and `neqn`
`font`(5) — description files for device-independent `troff`
`mptx`(5) — the macro package for formatting a permuted index
`ms`(5) — text formatting macros
`troff`(5) — description of `troff` output language

true and false
`test`(1) — evaluates conditions
`true`(1) — provides truth values

truncation
`truncate`(2) — truncate a file to a specified length

tuning
`kconfig`(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization

types, data
`ftype`(3F) — explicit Fortran type conversion
`xdr`(3N) — provide library routines for external data representation
`types`(5) — primitive system data types

UFS
`newfs`(1M) — makes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
`tunefs`(1M) — tunes a Berkeley 4.2 (UFS) file system
`ufs`(4) — UFS file-system format

underlining
`ul`(1) — filters special underlining sequences imbedded in text for use at a display device

UNIX-to-UNIX system communications
`uucp`(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
`uuencode`(1C) — encode and decode a binary file
`uuglist`(1C) — displays the service grades that are available on your system
`uulog`(1C) — displays information about `uucp` file transfers
`uuname`(1C) — displays the names of systems to which `uucp` and `cu` can connect
`uusend`(1C) — sends a file to a remote host
`uustat`(1C) — controls `uucp` jobs and provides status information
`uuto`(1C) — provide an easy interface to the `uucp` command, using the public directories
`uux`(1C) — runs a command on a remote system
`Uutry`(1M) — contacts a remote system with debugging on
`uucheck`(1M) — checks the `uucp` directories and files
`uucico`(1M) — transfers files as specified by `uucp` work files
`uucleanup`(1M) — removes old files from the `uucp` spool directory

- uucpd(1M) — handles the transfer of files by uucico over TCP/IP connections
- uudemon.admin(1M) — mails current uucp work status to the uucp administrator
- uudemon.cleanup(1M) — cleans up files in the uucp spool directory
- uudemon.hour(1M) — processes spooled uucp requests
- uudemon.poll(1M) — sets up polling for selected systems
- uusched(1M) — schedules uucp file transfers
- uuxqt(1M) — handles requests from remote systems to run commands

unmounting file systems
- umount(2) — unmount a file system
- unmount(2) — remove a file system
- umount(3) — unmounts a file system

updaters
- make(1) — maintains, updates, and regenerates groups of files
- rdist(1) — distributes remote files
- sync(1) — updates the superblock
- touch(1) — updates access and modification times of a file
- updater(1) — updates files between two machines
- badblk(1M) — sets or updates bad block information
- dp(1M) — performs disk partitioning
- eu(1M) — updates autorecovery files
- eupdate(1M) — updates important files for autorecovery purposes
- yppush(1M) — propagates changed Network Information Service (NIS) maps
- sync(2) — update superblock
- yppasswd(3N) — updates a user password on the Network Information Service (NIS) master server
- bzb(4) — Block Zero Block file format

user accounts
- chfn(1) — changes the real-name field of your password file entry for use by finger
- chsh(1) — changes the default login shell
- finger(1) — displays information about the users on a system
- fingerd(1M) — handles requests from remote systems for user information from finger

user IDs
- setuid(2) — set user and group ID
- getpw(3C) — gets a name from UID

user interface, choosing
- CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window
- chsh(1) — changes the default login shell
- Login(1M) — logs you in to A/UX by using a graphical user interface

user interface, Macintosh
cmdo(1) — builds command lines interactively
macquery(1M) — posts a Macintosh alert box to query the user
user names
cuserid(3P) — gets a character login name of the user
cuserid(3S) — gets a character login name of the user
users, general
finger(1) — displays information about the users on a system
groups(1) — displays group memberships
id(1) — displays user and group IDs and names
last(1) — displays login and logout times for each user of the system
logname(1) — gets the login name
rusers(1N) — produces a login list for local machines (RPC version)
rwho(1N) — displays a list of the active users from all of the systems on the local network
su(1) — substitutes user ID
talk(1N) — talks to another user via the terminal
users(1) — reports a list of the users who are logged on to the system
w(1) — displays a summary of the current system activity
who(1) — reports users who are currently logged in to the system
whoami(1) — prints effective current user ID
adduser(1M) — adds a user account
fingerd(1M) — handles requests from remote systems for user information from finger
mkslipuser(1M) — creates or updates the Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) database
rusersd(1M) — rusers invokes a server for users
rwall(1M) — writes to all users over a network
rwalld(1M) — invokes the network rwall server
talkd(1M) — invokes the remote user communication server
wall(1M) — writes to all users
whodo(1M) — informs you of the current system activity
getuid(2) — get real and effective user IDs and group IDs
setreuid(2) — set real and effective user ID
setsid(2P) — create session and set process group ID
setuid(2) — set user and group ID
cuserid(3P) — gets a character login name of the user
cuserid(3S) — gets a character login name of the user
logname(3X) — return login name of user
rnusers(3N) — return information about users on remote machines
ttyslot(3C) — finds the slot in the utmp file of the current user
slip.user(4) — database of available Compressed Serial Line/Internet Protocol (CSL/IP) connections

UTMP file
getut(3C) — access a utmp file entry
ttyslot(3C) — finds the slot in the utmp file of the current user
utmp(4) — utmp and wtmp entry formats
UUCP
uucp(1C) — copies files from one system to another system
uuencode(1C) — encode and decode a binary file
uuglist(1C) — displays the service grades that are available on your system
uulog(1C) — displays information about uucp file transfers
uuname(1C) — displays the names of systems to which uucp and cu can connect
uusend(1C) — sends a file to a remote host
uustat(1C) — controls uucp jobs and provides status information
uuto(1C) — provide an easy interface to the uucp command, using the public directories
uux(1C) — runs a command on a remote system
Uutry(1M) — contacts a remote system with debugging on
uucheck(1M) — checks the uucp directories and files
uucico(1M) — transfers files as specified by uucp work files
uucleanup(1M) — removes old files from the uucp spool directory
uucpd(1M) — handles the transfer of files by uucico over TCP/IP connections
uudemon.admin(1M) — mails current uucp work status to the uucp administrator
uudemon.cleanup(1M) — cleans up files in the uucp spool directory
uudemon.hour(1M) — processes spooled uucp requests
uudemon.poll(1M) — sets up polling for selected systems
uusched(1M) — schedules uucp file transfers
uuxqt(1M) — handles requests from remote systems to run commands
variables, system
kconfig(1M) — tunes kernel parameters for work-load optimization
sysconf(3P) — gets configurable system variables
version control
admin(1) — creates and administers SCCS files
cdc(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
ci(1) — checks in RCS revisions
co(1) — checks out RCS revisions
comb(1) — combines SCCS deltas
delta(1) — makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file
get(1) — gets a version of an SCCS file
help(1) — provides help information about SCCS commands and messages
prs(1) — displays information about an SCCS file

rcs(1) — creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files
rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) — merges two versions of an RCS file
rlog(1) — displays log messages and other information about RCS files
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing
sccs(1) — performs SCCS subsystem commands
sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
unget(1) — undoes a previous get of an SCCS file
val(1) — validate SCCS file
vc(1) — manipulates version control information inside a data stream
version(1) — reports version number of files
what(1) — reports identification information for a file
sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file

version control, RCS
ci(1) — checks in RCS revisions
co(1) — checks out RCS revisions
rcs(1) — creates new RCS files or changes attributes of existing RCS files
rcsdiff(1) — compares RCS revisions
rcsintro(1) — introduces RCS commands
rcsmerge(1) — merges two versions of an RCS file
rlog(1) — displays log messages and other information about RCS files

version control, SCCS
admin(1) — creates and administers SCCS files
cdc(1) — changes the delta commentary of an SCCS delta
comb(1) — combines SCCS deltas
delta(1) — makes a delta (change) to an SCCS file
get(1) — gets a version of an SCCS file
help(1) — provides help information about SCCS commands and messages
prs(1) — displays information about an SCCS file
rmdel(1) — removes a delta from an SCCS file
sact(1) — displays who has checked a Source Code Control System (SCCS) file out for editing
sccs(1) — performs SCCS subsystem commands
sccsdiff(1) — compares two versions of an SCCS file
unget(1) — undoes a previous get of an SCCS file
val(1) — validate SCCS file
vc(1) — manipulates version control information inside a data stream
what(1) — reports identification information for a file
sccstorcs(1M) — builds an RCS file from an SCCS file

view graphs

mvt(1) — typeset documents that contain troff and mm or mv macro-formatting requests

mv(5) — a troff macro package for typesetting viewgraphs and slides

windows

CommandShell(1) — manages command-interpretation windows and moderates access to the A/UX console window

word breaks

hyphen(1) — finds hyphenated words

word counting

wc(1) — counts characters, words, and lines in a file

worms

worm(6) — plays the game of growing worm

worms(6) — plays the game of worms

writing

write(2) — write on a file

wumpus

wump(6) — plays the game of hunt-the-wumpus

Xerox 1700 terminal

450(1) — filters text containing printer control sequences for the DASI terminal

yes (reply to queries)

yes(1) — generates y entries in response to requests for input